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KAUTSKYISM 'DECLARATIVE', LENINISM TRUE 'REVOLUTIONARY' MARXISM

LD151601Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 10 Nov 78 pp 13 - 15 LD

[Article by Timofeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the International Workers Movement Institute: "No One Can Refute the Truth"]

[Text] The increasing scale and deepening of the world revolutionary process is accompanied everywhere by growing interest among the broad people's masses in the October Revolution's cause and achievements and the communists' policy and ideology. And this is natural. For Great October--the chief event of the 20th century--marked the start of mankind's historic swing of worldwide importance away from capitalism toward socialism. This fundamental shift has resulted in very profound transformations in socioeconomic and political relations over bast expanses of the world. It has also braced the sphere of ideology. The raising of the level of the masses' revolutionary awareness and activeness and of their adherence to the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin has become the sign of the times.

Under these conditions the opponents of scientific communism have been forced to reorganize themselves. Whereas they used to ascribe exclusively "destructive" aims to Marxists, faced with the obvious successes of the USSR and other socialist countries in creating the new society they have been forced to start talking differently. Thus Bartolomeo Sorge, a well known Western theologian, stated in a recent interview: "Christians must recognize that the people's Marxist-inspired hope of liberation is in itself good...."

While unable to deny the obviously growing influence of Marxist ideas, bourgeois ideologues are simultaneously stepping up their attacks on the concept of Marxism-Leninism. They would like to suggest to people the false idea that it is possible to be a Marxist without recognizing Leninism and its international nature.

Bourgeois ideologues have been exploiting such a line for many years now. It has also been taken up by certain reformist figures like B. Craxi in Italy. It is not surprising that any new attempts to divorce Marxism from Leninism and to belittle the experience of real socialism invariably delight both bourgeois "academic" publications and overtly anticommunist publications.

The tactics of conservative Western forces and their accomplices consist of seeking out nonexistent sociopolitical "conflicts" in the countries of victorious socialism while at the same time concealing and smoothing over the real contradictions of the capitalist system. These tactics are designed to reconcile the irreconcilable--Marxism and reformism.

One of the variations of these efforts is the desire to substitute "neo-Kautskyism" for revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching. Here is an example: The revisionist journal NEW LEFT REVIEW, published in Britain, calls for a "benevolent examination of Kautsky's ideas" and, at the same time, for a "critical evaluation" of Leninism.

Spanish ex-ecommunist Fernando Claudin also campaigns for the "reanimation" of Kautskyism. Not so long ago he compiled and wrote the foreword to a book that represents an attempt to revise the results of Lenin's polemic with Kautsky and Kautskyism. Including in this tome the texts of K. Kautsky's brochure "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," published in 1918, and of V.I. Lenin's well-known work "Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky" (written the same year), F. Claudin has provided, to put it mildly, a very original commentary. [paragraph continues]

He took advantage of the 60th anniversary of the publication of these works not for an objective analysis of the polemic, which came about at that time, but to vulgarize revolutionary Marxism and distort the essence of the fundamental differences between Leninism and the Kautskgist variety of opportunism.

F. Claudin does not even think of concealing why he has decided to turn to Kautsky in the last third of the 20th century: for after the October revolution, he recalls, Kautsky was the "chief theoretical opponent of Bolshevism." It is precisely this aspect of him that is valued by the heterogeneous forces which now wish to gather under the old standards of Kautskyism.

Neo-Kautskyists' calls for the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolution and state to be "revised" and for the class approach to democracy to be abandoned have recently become particularly frequent. It casts every possible doubt on the international significance of Leninism and the experience of proletarian revolutions, the experience of real socialism. F. Claudin even goes so far as to try to cast doubt on the socialist nature of October and on the noble aims which inspired the revolution's organizers.

It is known that many opportunists, both in the past and now, have borrowed and are borrowing Kautsky's arguments, sometimes diffidently but more often openly, thereby demonstrating their inability to think up something new to "refute" Marxism-Leninism. Here Kautsky's former confederates and his present ideological heirs, like Claudin, Garaudy and Ellenstein, have been and are making a particular fuss about the "crisis" of the Leninist theory of social revolution and the idea that it is at variance with historical practice. But modern revisionists have throught up absolutely nothing original. They have borrowed this hackneyed false thesis from such overt anti-Marxists as the French bourgeois philosopher Raymond Aron, who many years ago advanced the pseudoscientific concept of the "three main crises" Marxism has encountered over the past century. It is characteristic that R. Aron considers the dispute between Lenin and Kautsky over the question of the nature of Soviet power to be one of the manifestations of the "crisis of Marxism. Here, naturally, the bourgeois philosopher's sympathies are on the side of Kautsky--it would be strange to expect anything else!

R. Aron's reasoning essentially serves as the basis for many favorite neo-Kautskyist motifs. This reactionary philosopher could evidently level a charge of plagiarism against certain latter-day revisionist "theoreticians of Western Marxism" who have recently grown more active in his own country, for example. For, long before them, it was precisely he who called for separation of the "Soviet version of Marxist doctrine" from the "Western version," which recognizes, according to him, the combination of partial planning with the preservation of procedures in the spirit of Western democracy....

Bourgeois and social reformist ideologists have repeatedly let it be known that the main purpose of thie vaunted "Western version" of Marxism is to discredit Leninism in the eyes of the working masses and to belittle the importance of the laws of the class struggle--laws verified from the experience of the revolutionary process in the October era. What of the contemporary revisionists who continue to call themselves Marxists? In his two-volume work on the "crisis" of the communist movement (as in his book on "Eurocommunism" published in 1977-1978 in Madrid, London and Paris) the selfsame F. Claudin overtly advocates a departure from the "Bolshevik version" of Marxism.

J. Elleinstein and people of like mind in France, F. Claudin in Spain and other opportunist ideologists would like to obscure the fundamental, class differences between the bourgeois and proletarian concepts of democracy. Thus Claudin zealously advocates... "overcoming" the opposition between the "Leninist and social democratic versions (?!) of Marxism," including the issue ways of "transforming the state (that is the power system)."

In what direction and by what means is it proposed to achieve the "mitigation" of the historical dispute between Marxism-Leninism and social reformism? Through, it transpires, a renunciation by the communists of their principle, class positions and the debasement of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching. In his publication "Democracy and Dictatorship According To Lenin and Kautsky" Claudin openly argues the importance of the European workers movement "turning"..."toward Kautskyism." Moreover, presenting his desires as reality, he alleges that in the last few decades the international communist movement has already "begun to accept [vosprinimaet] a Kautskyist strategy" and that "Kautskyism has EFFECTIVELY (although this is not openly admitted) become the general line (?!) of the communist movement...."

But attempts by contemporary opportunists to "rehabilitate" Kautskyism totally fail to agree with the real trends in the world revolutionary workers movement.

Indeed, is it not a fact that one of the main directions of the polemics of the classics of Marxism against opponents and vulgarizers was always the ideological and theoretical struggle on the problems of the state, revolution and democracy? That was the case back in the middle of last century, as can be judged from the works written by K. Marx and F. Engels on the eve of the 1848 revolutions and also from the experience of the 1848-1851 class fighting. That was the case in 1871 after the Paris Commune during the principled polemic against the reformists and anarchists. That was also the case during the period of the Second International both during F. Engels' lifetime and when the left wing of the international socialist movement and primarily Lenin and the Leninists waged a resolute struggle on the threshold of the 20th century against the reformist falsification of the Marxist teaching in general and particularly on the issue of revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This struggle naturally was exacerbated still further under World War I conditions and the incipient general crisis of the capitalist system. It is not surprising that in 1917 and subsequent years V.I. Lenin paid much attention to developing the Marxist teaching on the state and democracy and wrote his famous work "The State and Democracy." Defending the key theses of Marxism, he demonstrated the true nature of the position of those opportunists who, in Lenin's apt assessment, threw "overboard...the 'class struggle' as applied to democracy." He creatively enriched revolutionary Marxist theory under the new conditions and showed the historically law-governed nature and practical inevitability of the creation and development of the fundamentally new, socialist type of state.

As a result of the Great October victory the problems of the theory of the state and proletarian revolution were the focus of attention of the working class of many countries and its vanguard--the young communist parties which were tempered in the flames of fierce class battles.

In elaborating questions of their strategy and tactics the fraternal communist parties clearly see the distinction between the tasks at different specific historical stages of the struggle. Touching in their documents on problems of the transition from capitalism to socialism, they envisage the establishment, in one form or another, of power by the working class or a bloc of leftwing forces headed by it. [paragraph continues]

Describing this future power, many of these parties, particularly in the industrially developed capitalist countries, have not been using the formula of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in recent years. But for Marxist-Leninists this in no way means the rejection of the actual concept as a principle.

Leninism has always drawn a distinction between the concept of "dictatorship of the proletariat" as a theoretical PRINCIPLE and the question of its possible application as a SLOGAN at certain stages in the class struggle. It is therefore absurd to ascribe any sectarian, dogmatic positions to Marxism-Leninism.

Touching on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, F. Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, for instance, notes: "In our view the use or nonuse of this concept by any particular party is not of decisive significance. It is more important that the ESSENCE of this scientific category and the CONTENT introduced into it by Marx, Engels and Lenin should retain their effectiveness under the present, greatly altered conditions and forms of the transition to socialism, since provisions on the leading role of the working class, implementation of the broadest democracy for the working people, and resolute offensive against the positions of the exploiting minority and so forth remain totally in force."

Present-day opportunists, following in Kautsky's footsteps, make wide use of the categories of "pure" democracy and "democracy in general." In this connection they attack the class, Marxist-Leninist concept of democracy from various angles. This is not restricted to attempts to reject the laws of the class struggle as tested in experience or to cast doubt on the true nature of socialist democracy. F. Claudin, J. Elleinstein and other opportunists assert that Lenin was not "sufficiently clear" on the question of the workers movement's use of the rights and freedoms wrested from the bourgeoisie, including the potential of parliamentarianism. They allege that for Leninism bourgeois democracy is an abstract concept....

But here we have nothing but a fraudulent trick, starting with the fact that Leninism never showed partiality with respect to various forms of the class struggle, including extraparliamentary forms. It advocates the use of diverse forms and methods of this struggle in the interests of the workers movement. It is known, in particular, that at one stage of the development of the revolutionary process in Russia Lenin acknowledged the possibility of a "combined type" of state system, where the working class could strive for its goals "WITH POWER in the hands of the soviets" and with the preservation of parliamentary institutions. Of course, for Lenin and Leninists the combination of such organs of mass initiative as soviets became in Russia with the parliamentary system was regarded as possible only if it did not lead to the renunciation of the establishment of worker and peasant power.

It is also well known how V.I. Lenin criticized those "leftists" who underestimated the significance of active participation by representatives of proletarian parties in capitalist parliaments. Revealing the true nature of bourgeois democratic institutions, V.I. Lenin noted at the same time: "If differences again arise, for instance, on the use of parliamentarianism, after the experience of the Russian revolution and the Civil War and after the world has seen the figure of Liebknecht and his role and significance among representatives of parliamentarianism have been made clear, IT IS ABSURD TO DENY THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOITATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANISM" (my emphasis--T.T.).
[paragraph continues]

Also well known are the clear, precise positions on this question reflected in the present-day documents of many fraternal communist parties and in regional and international communist party conferences, as well as numerous facts testifying to the valuable, multi-faceted experience accumulated by the world revolutionary workers movement in this sphere.

Apart from anything else, Leninism and Kautskyism are divided by a radically different attitude to revolutionary theory. In the one case--among Kautsky and his followers--there is a purely verbal and declarative Marxism. Among Lenin and Leninists there is a true loyalty to revolutionary Marxism, not based on a doctrinaire attitude but on a truly creative attitude to it, on developing Marx's teaching and effectively implementing it in the historical conditions of the 20th century. A particularly bright and eloquent confirmation of this was provided by the Great October victory and the subsequent course of world events.

This noteworthy feature of Leninism, which distinguishes it radically from opportunism and from Kautskiyism in particular, is recognized by many thinking historians of the workers movement (including noncommunists). The authors of serious research note, for good reason, that in the words K. Kautsky, like other reformist theoreticians of the Second International, greatly criticized the capitalism defects and more than once wrote about the general laws of the class struggle. However, in the last analysis Kautsky's purely declarative "Marxism" justified, in the words of M. Adler, a prominent figure in Austrian social democracy, "adapting to the capitalist social system."

The radical differences between Leninism and Kautskyism appeared most prominently and visibly with the victory of the October Revolution. Not only did the Kautskyists not support the proletarian revolution in Russia, they also made attacks on the land of the Soviets, the first socialist state in history.

As historical experience shows, the opportunists' verbal declarations on the "struggle against imperialism and socialism" can be fully combined with nonacceptance of the theory and practice of socialist revolution and its real results. It is not without reason that V.I. Lenin stressed soon after the victory of October: "The proletarian revolutionary movement in general and the communist movement in particular, growing throughout the world, cannot fail to analyze and expose the theoretical errors of 'Kautskyism.'" This is all the more necessary, Lenin noted, because concepts which praise "pure democracy," which "make no claim to Marxism, but, like Kautsky and company, conceal the depth of the contradictions of imperialism and the inevitability of the revolutionary crisis it engenders--these currents are still extremely widespread throughout the world. And the struggle against these currents is essential for the party of the proletariat, which must win from the bourgeoisie the small property owners it has deceived and millions of working people...."

These are some aspects of Leninism's well-known polemics against Kautskyism. It is useful to recall them again, considering the importance of the lessons of the ideological and political struggle in understanding the deep currents in the world workers movement.

USSR ENVOY SPEAKS AT UN CONFERENCE ON COMMODITY PRICES

LD151950Y Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 15, TASS--The socialist countries favour a broad development of political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural ties between all the countries of the world. They also favour unifying, on an international scale, the efforts of states to tackle the complex global problems connected with the rapid growth of population, meeting the growing demand for food, raw materials and energy resources, environmental protection etc. This was stated, on behalf of the socialist countries, by Soviet representative Boris Mayorov at the current UN conference, at the Geneva Palace of Nations, to negotiate the setting up of a common fund to stabilize commodities prices.

The question of creating a fund is discussed in connection with the necessity to implement the generalized commodities program adopted by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The developing countries consider the program as an important vehicle for tackling the commodities problem and providing for stable conditions for trade in commodities.

The Soviet representative reminded that the delegations of the socialist countries have taken an active part in the UN conference to negotiate the creation of a common fund and already at the beginning of the discussions in the spring of last year they had in principle agreed to the idea of its creation and then made positive statements on the basic problems of the common fund, submitting constructive proposals.

The socialist countries, he said, are prepared for an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries regardless of their social system. An important and indispensable condition to bring this about is detente while the cooperation between states has been and will be its reliable foundation. They consistently uphold the proposals which accommodate, in a balanced manner, the interests of all states both exporters and importers. They have shown understanding with regard to the proposals of the developing countries aimed at strengthening their positions in their commodity trade with the capitalist countries proceeding from the premise that the implementation of the proposals must contribute to ensuring economic independence of the developing countries.

U.S., USSR RIGHTS RECORDS COMPARED IN UN COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD151257Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "A High Assessment"]

[Text] Geneva, November--The fifth session of the Committee on Human Rights has completed its work in Geneva. The session was devoted to examining states' reports on the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This international document provides for the granting of guarantees for freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, of assembly, sexual equality, the prohibition of physical and mental torture, of unlawful arrest, and so forth. And the Committee on Human Rights is designed to monitor the observance of all these provisions in the states which are party to the covenant.

The number of states that have ratified the international covenant is constantly growing. Thus, prior to the start of this session the number stood at 46, while now it is 52.

The United States does not figure among the states that have ratified the covenant, although its leaders are vainly trying to pass themselves off as champions of human rights throughout the world.

And this is profoundly symptomatic. International covenants and agreements are important instruments in insuring basic human rights and freedoms, and the attitude taken toward these documents is a criterion of states' and governments' sincerity on this issue. The United Nations has already drawn up 19 such documents. The Soviet Union is a party to the majority of them. This cannot be said of the United States, which has acceded to only three. So far, for instance, official Washington has avoided ratifying the convention eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, signed by almost 100 states. It is obviously one thing to freedoms in the socialist countries and quite a different matter to display a full measure of responsibility by signing conventions and covenants designed to guarantee human rights.

In the lobbies at the Geneva session it has repeatedly been said that the appeals ringing out from across the ocean for the creation of some kind of control body for monitoring the observance of "rights and freedoms" is aimed at duping broad sections of the public and diverting their attention from the fact that a Committee on Human Rights exists whose activity is approved by the United Nations. Washington is thereby trying to hide its own nonparticipation in the work of this authoritative international organ.

At its previous sessions the committee had already heard reports from Hungary, Britain, the FRG, Ecuador, Finland, Syria and a number of other countries. The chief event of the present session was the discussion of the Soviet Union's report. The Soviet state was the first of the great powers to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Its entry into force in 1976 did not require any amendments or supplements to our country's laws.

The Soviet Union's report stressed that human rights and freedoms can be actually implemented only under conditions of peace. Therefore our country invariably pursues a course toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and wages persistent struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for general and complete disarmament.

The committee members displayed deep interest in Soviet legislation and particularly the new USSR Constitution and socialist concept of human rights. They put almost 200 questions touching on such important spheres of human rights and freedoms as the attainment of equality among nations and nationalities, the protection of people's life and health, the interconnection between citizens' individual and collective rights and their legal education, the prohibition of persecution for criticism, and so forth.

The provision concerning the observance of human rights in the USSR reflected in the report was rated highly by the committee members.

"The USSR was the first country in the world to end man's exploitation of man. The new USSR Constitution develops socialist society and promotes the real improvement of the people's life," was how (R. Lalla), a lawyer and vice chairman of the committee from Mauritius, commented on the Soviet report.

At the suggestion of British lawyer Evans, the USSR report was recommended for inclusion in UN publications.

UNITED STATES

SENATE DELEGATION CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT IN MOSCOW

Gromyko Receives Ribicoff

LD151556Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received American Senator Ribicoff, who is leading the U.S. Senate delegation currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The talks touched upon issues connected with the state of Soviet-American relations as well as some international problems. Present at the talks was Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

Parliamentarians Hold Talks

LD152222Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 15, TASS--The USA Senate delegation after a journey in the Soviet Union including also Leningrad and the Belorussian capital Minsk, arrived in Moscow and began talks with Soviet parliamentarians. The rainy weather in Moscow, noted Senator Dennis DeConcini (Democrat, Arizona) will by no means influence the talks. The atmosphere surrounding our delegation here is very warm, he said.

The talks of the parliamentarians of the two countries opened at the premises of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The discussion was frank. The main questions of today's talk were prospects for concluding a strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT 2), reducing armaments in central Europe and other related questions. It is the common view of the participants, and this was stressed at a briefing at the end of the day, that the talks between the parliamentarians of the two countries started in a constructive manner and involved the most crucial questions of relationships between the two countries.

Before today's talks began, the U.S. Senate delegation laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall, and took a walk in the Kremlin.

A luncheon was given today in the Grand Kremlin Palace for the U.S. Senate delegation on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Together with delegation members, present at the luncheon was U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Malcolm Toon. During the luncheon Boris Ponomarev and Abraham Ribicoff exchanged friendly toasts.

Ponomarev Addresses Delegation

LD151532Y Moscow TASS in English 1568 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--"Exchanges of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. Congress are getting to be a regular fixture. And this is a positive factor. It shows that representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of our countries appreciate the benefit and importance of regular exchanges of opinion on topical aspects of Soviet-American relations, and the vital importance of these relations not only for the Soviet and American nations, but also for nations of the whole world and for the future of all mankind", it was stated by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who took the floor today during a meeting with American senators.

"The policy of the Soviet Union remains firm and constant: to work tirelessly for a broadening and deepening of detente, to work for practical and realistic steps in the matter of disarmament, and to seek the cooperation of all countries in preventing the war danger. This policy does not originate from any weakness of the Soviet Union, for our country is strong. It is prompted by our desire for joint efforts in giving people realistic guarantees of their chief and pre-eminent right--the right to life. And for this it is essential to eliminate the danger of war," he said.

"Of late, as a result of mutual efforts, there has been certain positive progress in Soviet-American relations, which has straigthened them out to some degree," Ponomarev noted. He epxressed the hope that this straightening out "will not be temporary and will contribute to an upward development of Soviet-American relations, and to deepening and extending the policy of detente, leading to stable relations between our countries.

"We have stressed time and again that political detente has got to be supplemented with military detente, that there should be effective steps to limit strategic arms and to further disarmament in general. And today, at this meeting, we would like first and foremost to deal with this very problem." The Soviet side, Ponomarev said, can give you a list of the more than 100 concrete proposals on arms limitation and on disarmament drawn up by the Soviet Government and submitted to the Western countries during the post-war period.

Ponomarev recalled that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary to the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had set forth in his speech to the 18th Congress of the Komsomol a concrete and realistic programme for ending any further quantitative and qualitative increases of the arms and armed forces of countries with a large military potential. At the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on May 26th, 1978, the Soviet Union submitted a set of proposals, entitled "On the Practical Ways of Ending the Arms Race". At the 33rd United Nations General Assembly session this September the Soviet Union submitted the draft of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states.

At the same time the United States and its allies "have taken a whole series of new steps leading to greater international tension." All these actions and steps were taken under the spurious pretext of a "Soviet war threat" and a "Soviet arms build-up". "Yet, nobody anywhere has been able to prove that there is such a threat, let alone indicate the reasons for such a threat on the part of the Soviet Union," he said.

"We would like to ask you, gentlemen, what motives the Soviet Union could have to lead matters up to a war, to an attack on the United States"--Ponomarev continued. "The Soviet Union has vast territory and huge reserves of all kinds of resources, so that we have absolutely no use for other people's territory and other people's sources of raw materials. The people of the Soviet Union suffered the greatest losses in the Second World War, whose consequences are felt to this day. For this reason there is nothing our people want more than a peaceful life. And we have no population groups that could profit from war preparations. Last but not least, our social system and our world outlook reject war between states as a way of solving any problems. This is why the Soviet Union has always been the defending and not the attacking side in all the wars since 1917."

"The plain truth is that our country does not need war. Certainly, we do what we must to assure our security. The lesson of 1941 has not been lost on us. Concern for security is the lawful right of every nation, including the Soviet Union and America. And, naturally, the Soviet Union must do and is doing all that is necessary for the security of its people.

"There is an approximate equilibrium of strength between our countries and this, by the way, is acknowledged in official U.S. quarters. It is therefore important not to try and upset this equilibrium," Ponomarev stressed.

The Soviet Union, he said, does not seek military superiority, but neither can it grant such superiority to another country. "It should be clear that the drive to create new types of mass annihilation weapons in the hope that the Soviet Union is incapable of following suit is as illusory as it is dangerous. For a long time, the Soviet Union has been suggesting that the very idea of developing new types of mass annihilation weapons should be abandoned. Not because it is incapable of keeping up with the United States, but because it considers such practice senseless and dangerous. All post-war history shows that whenever the United States confronts us with the fait accompli of a new type of weapon, we reciprocate in kind because we want neither defeat nor, in general, a military collision and loss of life on either side. It should be clearly understood that the relation of strength does not and cannot change as a result of one or another spiral of the arms race."

"At present, as we are deeply convinced there is still a chance to halt the drift towards war and the stockpiling of an incalculable quantity of new deadly weapons, and we, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet elected by the people, are doing everything possible for this end, we call on members of the supreme legislative body of the United States to do the same," Ponomarev said.

In the general pattern of efforts to reach the objectives of disarmament, an important place belongs to the bilateral Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms, he continued. "Of late, the talks and consultations have been highly intensive. The Soviet side has done and is doing everything to speed up the talks. We have taken a decision that was difficult for us to take when we expressed our readiness to accept the American position in a number of issues. And we were entitled to suggest solving other outstanding issues on the basis of our proposals."

"During the latest meetings in Moscow and Washington, the U.S. side has made some positive moves, but at the same time proposals are being pressed on us that would give unilateral advantages to the United States."

"We are pleased to note that by and large there has been progress in agreeing on a number of major issues. But, as Leonid Brezhnev pointed out to State Secretary Vance, some of the more important issues have not yet been hammered out to the end. The American side has not given the due answer to our constructive proposals. Nevertheless, now both sides have reaffirmed their belief that the time when the heads of our countries affix their signatures to the long-awaited treaty must be brought nearer. And it is very important for the legislative bodies of our countries to apply all efforts to expediting the conclusion and ratification of the SALT-2 agreement."

"We know perfectly well that the strategic arms limitation issue is an object of acute internal political wrangling in the United States," he said further. Congress, too, as we can judge from the discussions there, has its outspoken opponents of an agreement with the Soviet Union. They keep frightening the U.S. leaders with a "Soviet war threat." There are also those, who while they say nothing directly against a new treaty, are in fact trying to erect new obstacles on the excuse of "improving" the treaty. In the past few months there have been more threats by some members of the American legislative body that Congress would not ratify the future agreement if it does not reckon with some of those demands.

"Conscious of the responsibility to the peoples of our countries, to the peoples of the whole world, we call on you, gentlemen, and on all members of the U.S. Congress, to treat so serious and important a problem as the SALT-2 treaty with due consideration. And we hope that members of the U.S. Senate share our wish that this treaty on the limitation of strategic arms should, at last, see the light of day," Ponomarev said.

Apart from SALT-2, there are talks on certain other issues connected with disarmament, he continued. For instance, the tripartite talks on the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting all types of nuclear weapon tests; talks on the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction; consultations on the limitation of certain types of activity directed against objects in outer space; consultations on the limitation of international trade in conventional weapons and their delivery. "The Carter administration said that it was interested in the successful outcome of Soviet-American negotiations on all these questions. But the important thing is to have these measures translated into reality. We hope for success in the final count," Ponomarev said.

"In the matter of consolidating world peace a great deal depends on consolidation of European security. The 1975 Helsinki conference has created a good foundation for progress in this direction. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states are making consistent and constructive efforts to have the Helsinki accords carried into practice. Proof of this are the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies designed to strengthen and further develop the principles of the Helsinki accords in political relations on the European Continent, and their constructive positions at the Belgrade meeting."

"The task of supplementing political detente in Europe with a military detente is turning into a matter of increasing urgency, Ponomarev continued. The Soviet Union has advanced a whole platform of measures to promote military detente. They include the undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first, not to enlarge the existing military groupings, and to limit the number of troops engaged in military exercises. (The Soviet Union, among other things, has proposed that the number of troops engaged in military exercises should not exceed 50,000-60,000 men). We are firmly convinced that this is the way to ensure genuine security in Europe. All nations are interested in the realisation of the undertakings which were assumed by 35 states, including the USSR and the USA, at the conference in Helsinki".

Ponomarev called attention of the meeting participants to the question of reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. "From the very outset of the negotiations in Vienna the Soviet Union adopted a constructive stand which takes into account the mutual interest in security and does not lead to unilateral military advantages as a result of reductions in armed forces. But in the course of the talks the NATO countries are taking part in them have piled up so many artificial obstacles that a mutually acceptable agreement has not been reached as yet." In order to break the deadlock in the negotiations, the socialist states made a new important proposal on June 8, 1978. It was a reply to the proposals put forward by NATO countries on April 19, and took into account many aspects of their stand.

The new proposals "contain no commitments or limitations that we want to impose on the Western countries while refusing to assume them ourselves. These proposals are fully in keeping with the principles worked out at preliminary consulations--no prejudice to the security of any of the sides, reciprocal reductions, and no unilateral military advantages".

The Western countries placed a high value on these proposals. But since then the West has given no official reply to our proposals, Ponomarev said. "At the same time Western countries continue to question the figures given by the socialist countries about the numerical strength of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces in central Europe, and insist that the socialist countries should reduce more troops than the Western participants in the talks."

"We have every reason to think that the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of not prejudicing the security of any of the sides concerned, would have helped to decrease the concentration of troops and armaments in the centre of the European Continent, strengthen the process of detente and promote greater trust and mutual understanding between states."

"An important role in the intricate fabric of bilateral relations between our countries is played by trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation," Ponomarev went on to say. "But as before the level of these relations does not correspond to the opportunities offered by the level of economic development of the USSR and the USA."

"It is necessary to say in all frankness that on the part of the American side we frequently see attempts to erect obstacles in this direction and introduce problems into the development of trade and economic relations which have nothing to do with them. The discriminatory amendments prohibiting the granting of the Most Favoured Nation treatment and government credits to the USSR, which were approved by the U.S. Congress in 1974, have worsened prospects for trade. Suffice it to say that the Soviet imports of American machinery and equipment in the current year, just as in 1977, will be half that of 1976, while on the whole our imports of such goods from the industrialised capitalist countries has markedly increased. Soviet economists have estimated that owing to discriminatory legislation American firms have lost orders for machinery and equipment on the Soviet market to the sum of approximately 2,000 million dollars."

"Certain actions of the U.S. administration this summer also adversely affected this sphere of relations. The initiators of this line make no secret of the fact that they are trying to use trade as an instrument of political pressure on our country. But we have repeatedly stated and would like to emphasize most emphatically that we shall never permit trade to be used as an instrument for interference in our internal affairs," Ponomarev said.

"The Soviet Union steadfastly favours the promotion of mutually beneficial relations with the United States, believing at the same time that economic relations could be an important element in this process. The Soviet side continues to abide by the pertinent Soviet-American documents, and, naturally, expects the American side to do the same."

Going over to other international problems, Ponomarev noted that the political situation in the Middle East remained acute. "The separatist actions in the Middle East on the basis of Camp David agreements do not solve any of the cardinal problems long at the root of the conflict. These agreements are an attempt to deal with topical Middle East problems behind the backs of the Arab peoples and their governments. But a just and stable peace cannot be built on such a foundation. And it was not by accident that the situation in the Middle East became even more tense after the Camp David talks."

"By participating in this separatist deal in violation of the arrangements set down in the joint Soviet-American agreement of October 1, 1977, the United States has in fact torpedoed the Geneva conference and assumed a serious responsibility for the dangerous course of events in the Middle East," he said.

"The Soviet Union maintains that today as before it is objectively possible to resolve the cardinal problems of an all-embracing peaceful settlement in that region. This can be done through the Geneva conference which was set up especially for this purpose. The USSR will continue to work consistently for the liquidation of a dangerous hotbed of war in the Middle East in the interests of all the peoples of that region, in the interests of extending detente to that region."

[TASS English at 1410 GMT on 15 November also reports on the speech and adds here: "It is impossible to achieve a real and all-embracing peaceful settlement in the area without full liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967, without respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own independent state and without ensuring well-guaranteed security for all the countries of the region, including Israel. Such an all-embracing settlement is possible only with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine
tion, he said."]

Going over to the policy of the USSR in Africa, Ponomarev stressed that the Soviet Union undeviatingly adheres to the principles of respect for the freedom, independence, equality and sovereignty of states, the right of nations to determine their path of development, and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. This line also signifies that we are resolute opponents of any interference in the affairs of African countries, and take the side of the people who are fighting for their freedom and upholding the independence and territorial integrity of their countries. We also provide these nations with assistance and support in the military field." [quotation mark as received]

"All this is done, however, in full conformity with the norms of international law and at the request of the legitimate African governments. But there have never been Soviet military contingents in African countries and there are none today. At the same time the Soviet Union seeks neither political domination, nor military bases or economic privileges."

"The processes occurring in Africa are a result of objective laws of social development. And attempts to attribute them, as certain circles are doing, to the evil 'intrigues of Moscow' or 'Soviet-Cuban interference' is tantamount either to a deliberate distortion of historical facts, or to self-deceit," Ponomarev said.

He stressed that the Soviet Union "has never opposed search of a negotiated political solution of the Rhodesian and Namibian problems, but on the one essential condition that this solution should lead to a real, not spurious, settlement in the true interests of the majority in these countries. Our position is always the same: The racist colonial regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia must be abolished without any delay or dalliance, and all power in these countries must be handed over to the recognized representatives of their people--SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe."

Then Ponomarev touched on the Sino-American relations. The USSR, he said, "is working firmly and consistently for peace, for good-neighbour relations and for cooperation among all countries and nations, China included. The normalisation of relations between the United States and China is perfectly legitimate. But we cannot help feeling concerned over the fact that certain groups in your country would like to build the Sino-American rapprochement on an anti-Soviet foundation. We are alerted by the fact that this rapprochement is accompanied with actions on the part of the United States that encourage China's war preparations and spur it into military adventures that may lead to another world war."

"There are those in the United States who say China should be used as a 'counter-weight' to the Soviet Union, and the like. There is even talk about 'sensible' military cooperation with China, and about relaxing the restrictions on the sale of modern technology and equipment of military use to that country. And there is more than just talk."

"The United States," he continued, "sanctions the sale to China of military equipment and technology by its NATO allies. In recent months Chinese buyers of arms have been busily visiting Western Europe. And that is what we don't understand--how can anyone speak of wanting peace and of the need for detente, and at the same time provide arms to China, and create a dangerous flashpoint from which the flames of war may spread not only to Asia but also globally, to the rest of the world." "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has rightly described the West's preoccupation with the 'Chinese trump' as being a dangerous and shortsighted policy."

The policy of detente, Ponomarev said in conclusion, is no gift on the part of any of the sides, but an imperative imposed by the vital interests of both the Soviet and American peoples, and the peoples of the whole world. "Once this is understood, every-one of us must strive to contribute to the implementation of this policy." "We call on you, on all members of the U.S. Congress, to contribute to the consolidation of detente and to the improvement of Soviet-American relations, to combatting the arms race and the inflated military budgets, and to support such steps as can build confidence and expand cooperation between the USSR and the United States in all areas."

Ribicoff 'Reply Speech'

ID151736Y Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 15 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--At a meeting of Soviet parliamentarians with a United States Senate delegation, held today at the USSR Supreme Soviet, a reply speech was made by the head of the delegation Senator Abraham Ribicoff (Democrat, Connecticut). He thanked the Supreme Soviet for inviting the delegation to visit the Soviet Union and exchange view with Soviet deputies. The purpose of such meetings, the senator said, is to improve understanding between the two countries and to reduce tensions. [TASS English at 2154 GMT on 15 November, also reporting on the speech, adds here:...because the very existence of the two peoples depends on this.]

I would like to say a word, he noted, about the seriousness of Soviet-American understanding. It is far easier to disagree and fight than it is to understand and coexist. I personally am encouraged by the prospects of having a strategic arms limitation agreement nearing completion. "I welcome the prospects of a fair treaty for two reasons. First to reduce the large costs of military expenditures...and secondly because a SALT agreement opens the door for further negotiations about the ground rules for our relations."

"Although restricting the increase of certain strategic weapons systems is but a small part of our political relationship it gives hope for progress in understanding each other's intentions, dealing with conventional arms, regional problems, and areas of mutual cooperation," the senator went on. Trade between the Soviet Union and the United States offers an excellent opportunity for us to improve relations. We find in each other attractive markets--in agriculture, technology, and a range of raw materials and manufactured goods. "We have a full agenda. Let us approach it with the intention of understanding each other better." In the end Americans and Soviets will have to live together, he stated.

Speakers Note 'Different' Stances

LD151928Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] There was a discussion in the USSR Supreme Soviet today between Supreme Soviet deputies and U.S. Senate delegation members headed by Senator Ribicoff. The meeting was addressed by Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet participants in the meeting called on the U.S. congressmen to make their own contribution to the cause of consolidating detente and improving Soviet-U.S. relations, to the struggle against the arms race and the inflation of military budgets, and to support steps to strengthen trust and cooperation between the USSR and the United States in all fields.

Those who spoke at the meeting said that the policy of detente corresponded with the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples as well as the cause of world peace. It was also noted that there was a certain difference in the two countries' stances on a number of issues. It was pointed out in several speeches in this context that joint efforts aimed at implementing steps toward strengthening trust and cooperation between the two countries must be continued.

Senators Interviewed

LD151920Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--The U.S. senators, who are currently on an official visit here at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made the following remarks in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin on a number of topical issues they are discussing with Soviet MP's.

Senator Thomas Eagleton (Democrat, Missouri), expressed support for international detente, above all in American-Soviet relations. He stressed that both sides have many common concerns, the most important of which is to prevent a nuclear holocuast.

Therefore, he stressed, in his opinion the conclusion of a new SALT treaty is a vital matter for both countries. The recent midterm elections have in a way affected prospects for the ratification of the treaty, as some of SALT proponents were defeated in the elections and replaced with more conservative people, he pointed out. But I do not think that SALT is in jeopardy, he emphasized. The future SALT agreement will of course have difficulties in going through the Senate. But, the senator thinks that it will go through this test.

Senator Thomas Eagleton noted that the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR is being marked in these days. In this connection he expressed hope that there will be a continued warming up of this relationship and that it will be possible to reach full mutual understanding. At present, relationship between the USA and the USSR look somewhat better than before, but much still has to be done. The senator stressed that he placed great hopes on discussions with the Soviet MP's.

In the opinion of Senator John Durkin (Democrat, New Hampshire) the discussions in Moscow are very important. The United States and the Soviet Union must learn to live together and understand each other.

When we were in Belorussia, the senator said, we visited near Minsk the Khatyn memorial complex on the site of a village, which was siped out by the Nazis during the Second World War, but a thermonuclear war will wipe out hundreds and thousands of such villages all around the world. The senator emphasized that only madmen can nowadays place stake on nuclear war. This underscores why our trip and our discussions are so important, John Durkin pointed out. This stressed the need for more communication between the MP's of the two countries. Much depends on the policy of our two countries in the world. The USA and the USSR are major world powers having such a nuclear might that can destroy the world several times over. It reminds us that we must learn to live together in the world, the senator stressed.

Senator Henry Bellmon (Republican, Oklahoma) said that the American senators arrived in the Soviet Union precisely at a time when the two countries are holding Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. This makes the senators also responsible for informing the Congress on the impressions they gained over the trip. Henry Bellmon stressed that the American senators are getting convinced in the course of their trip that the Soviet Union wants peace. The members of our delegation as representatives of the U.S. Congress will have to examine attentively all proposals on the SALT treaty, which must equally ensure the national security of both countries. The peaceful intentions of both countries must ensure such a state of things, under which neither of the sides will have an advantage in nuclear weapons. The senator expressed hope that the American-Soviet relations will develop positively, as is called by the interests of the two countries.

During the discussions in Moscow, said Senator Richard Schweiker (Republican, Pennsylvania) there will be a frank exchange of views, as a result of which I hope, we will be able to narrow the areas of difference, to get to understand each other.

This Senate delegation is an exploratory group, as we will have to go back and inform our colleagues in Congress on questions concerning Soviet-American relations. Senator Schweiker pointed out that detente is important because both countries must live together. There is so much nuclear power on both sides, and in this connection the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are of a paramount significance. During the debate in Senate on SALT-1 I voted for it, he stressed. As far as my stand on SALT is concerned, I have not yet made a definite decision, the senator said. He said that he would have to see and weight everything.

In the opinion of Senator Quentin Burdick (Democrat, North Dakota) a successful completion of the SALT talks will be a stage, after passing which it will be possible to look calmly into the future. The conclusion of such a treaty is the only way for the two powers to live in peace. The whole of detente depends on the SALT agreement, Burdick stressed.

Petrov Lauds 'Personal Contacts'

LD151604Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] A group of United States senators has arrived in the Soviet Union. Here are some points from our commentator Vladimir Petrov:

The trip is part of an agreement on contacts between the USSR parliament and the United States Congress. Such contacts have lately become more or less regular.

It is obvious that these contacts are arranged, because political figures and MP's on both sides consider them useful. There's nothing new, of course, in the idea. Personal contacts between political figures of different countries have proved most useful.

And still this is something worth mentioning now and again, because there are quite influential political figures in the United States who connect the issue of American-Soviet contacts with their personal attitude to the home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. It is claimed (?that) such attitudes are dictated by moral considerations. The tendency to act as supreme judges on matters of morals is not new in the United States.

It should be assumed that American and Soviet MP's meet not for arguments about morals. True, there are serious differences between the Soviet Union and the United States. The two countries differ in assessment and approach to a number of international problems. At the same time, leaders and high-ranking officials in both countries have more than once emphasized that something should be done to avert a nuclear war and pledged to do everything to achieve this goal. A major step towards this would be the conclusion of an agreement limiting strategic offensive arms. Negotiations on this have been on for years, and it is most likely that such an agreement would have already been a reality but for the attempts of the United States side to depart from coordinated principles of these talks, such as equality and equal security for both sides.

Along with the real differences existing between the Soviet Union and the United States, there could probably be minor differences resulting from misunderstanding, lack of knowledge or a wrong appraisal of each other's positions. Many Soviet visitors to the United States were surprised to hear questions which revealed a completely distorted idea about life in the Soviet Union. Indeed, were there many Americans who know that propaganda of war, racial or national interests is prohibited by law in the Soviet Union?

In the United States, meanwhile, there is a number of influential organizations with leading businessmen and congressmen among their members that advocate a buildup in arms and a permanent United States military superiority over the Soviet Union. There is nothing of the kind in the Soviet Union and American Sovietologists won't be able to cite a single statement from the Soviet side on a desire to gain military superiority over the United States.

Experience shows that whenever both sides displayed a desire to develop cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence, the world could witness quite concrete positive results in Soviet-American relations, in the cause of relaxation of tensions, and, on the contrary, every attempt inevitably complicated relations between the two countries and torpedoed the process of easing tension. This is an experience which must not be ignored.

GAN REPORTS ON U.S.-USSR DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

LD151318Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, prominent American politicians express the hope for consolidation of Soviet-American cooperation and improvement of mutual understanding.

All these years I have been invariably stressing the importance of our relations for world peace and well-being of peoples, the TASS correspondent has been told by former U.S. representative at the United National Charles Yost. The Soviet Union and the United States should strive for improvement of bilateral links, should search for ways of ironing out differences.

Of particular importance now is the earliest conclusion of a new Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation, said Charles Yost. In his opinion, this will give the USSR and the United States a possibility to get down to elaboration of still broader and far reaching measures with a view of eliminating the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Casting a glance back, Charles Yost said, it can be firmly stated that the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries was an absolutely necessary step the significance of which it is difficult to overestimate. I should like to express the hope that Soviet-American relations will be steadily improving, that relaxation of tension will finally take the main place in them. It will be the gain for all, if resolute actions are taken in curbing the arms race, if the forces are pooled together for solution of common problems and attainment of common aims.

RECENT U.S. 'UNFRIENDLY MOVES' CONTRADICT AGREEMENTS

LD160252Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] The Soviet Union and the United States established formal diplomatic relations 45 years ago today. Deputy director of the Institute of the United States, Radomir Bogdanov writes: The exchange of notes between Litvinov and F.D. Roosevelt 45 years ago marked the beginning of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR. And it marked the end of the period of obstruction on the part of the extreme conservatives in the United States. The documents set out the principles of Soviet-American relations. World War II marked an important stage in these relations, and then came the course of cold war and confrontation initiated in the Truman era. However, the document of May 1972 procured important agreements. Many agreements were signed.

"These positive developments, however, were followed by a period of stagnation in which the new United States administration tried to go back on some of the earlier agreements, including the principles of equality, equal security and noninterference. There followed an anti-Soviet campaign under the pretext of defending human rights. The United States adopted discriminatory measures on trade with the Soviet Union, and the United States leaders began making propaganda statements about an alleged Soviet threat. All these unfriendly moves contradict the letter and spirit of the existing Soviet-American agreements, and the diplomatic norms that were adopted by the two countries at the outset of their relations 45 years ago. The United States today is stepping up the arms race, developing new types of weapons and obstructing progress at the SALT talks. Certain quarters in the United States also advocate an anti-Soviet alliance with China. I think that all that remains to be said in conclusion is that today, just as 45 years ago, normal relations between our two countries must be based on the scrupulous implementation of the accords and agreements that were arrived at by the two sided at various junctions."

FORMER AMBASSADOR YOST PRESSES FOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD151237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 12 November, TASS--The American public, sober-minded statesmen and politicians, and many press organs are advocating the speediest conclusion of a new SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States.

Four years have passed since agreement was reached in Vladivostok on the basic principles of SALT-II, but it has still not been concluded, writes well-known American historian, diplomat and former U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN C. Yost in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. In the meantime, he points out, arms development is not standing still. New, more dangerous and destructive types of weapons have appeared since 1974 and will continue to appear until the SALT-II and then the SALT-III agreements are concluded. C. Yost considers the lack of success in concquding the agreement to be the most serious threat to U.S. security at the present time.

In the course of his election canpaign, the article goes on, J. Carter stated that he advocated a SALT agreement. But in almost 2 years in office he has not managed to bring the Soviet-American negotiations to a successful conclusion. In the U.S. diplomat's opinion, the conclusion of a SALT agreement must become the American administration's primary foreign policy task.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY

LD152326Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 15, TASS--Participants in the annual convention of the U.S. National Council on Foreign Trade, just over here, approved the realistic approach of the overwhelming majority of representatives of business, scientific and government circles, who come out for developing and deepening trade and economic ties with socialist countries.

The development and expansion of trade on a non-discriminatory basis strengthens the spirit of cooperation, promotes international detente, favourable affects the solution of problems pertaining to limiting the arms race and other vital tasks, says an address by convention participants to the government and Congress of the USA. The immediate granting of the Most Favoured Nation status to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and renunication of the policy of discrimination in trade would confirm the sincerity of Washington's declared intentions, they believe.

The convention levelled sharp criticism at the U.S. government's foreign policy course, which, in the view of the majority of delegates, is not in the best interests of American business circles. Also condemned were attempts by the administration to link the development of bilateral U.S.-USSR trade to problems that have nothing to with it.

Using trade for political pressure causes the indignation and protests among the business community. It is high time official Washington recognized that discrimination and interference in other countries' internal affairs have never produced the desired effect, stated, in particular, the president of the Board of Directors of the Ingersoll-Rand Company.

CARTER INVITATION TO S. AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNED

LD160330Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has invited South African Prime Minister Botha to visit the United States. Our commentator Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes: We remind you this is the first time since 1948, when the ultraracist National Party came into power in Pretoria, that a South African prime minister is officially invited to the United States. For 30 years the United States did not dare make such a gesture, being reluctant to parade its contacts with the apartheid regime, which is condemned by the entire international community.

One is justified to ask therefore: To what extent does this overture to the Pretoria government reflect current U.S. policy toward South Africa?

At the turning point of the seventies, a special Cabinet group for Africa, which was developing U.S. policy on the Republic of South Africa and all of southern Africa, drew up a document that was later ratified by the National Security Council and in fact provided for quasi-open cooperation with the white minority regime. However, life brought certain alterations to this program: The decolonization of Angola and Mozambique, by changing the political and strategic circumstances in the southern African subcontinent as well as the results of the Africans' liberation struggle in the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, forced the U.S. administration to adopt a more flexible line and not flaunt its interest in safeguarding the racists' position in southern Africa.

The United States and its Western allies (?intended) taking over the decolonization process in southern African countries by relying on the procolonialist African elements in order to maintain Western influence in this region. This resulted in the Western plans for a settlement of the Rhodesian and Namibian problems, hence the apparent condemnation of apartheid expressed occasionally by the U.S. leaders.

However, lately the U.S. policy in southern Africa is increasingly characterized by other actions that betray the U.S. intention to put its money on the racist regimes. According to the Washington POST, the Carter administration shows itself increasingly favorable to the white minority government in the Republic of South Africa. This new emphasis became concrete after the nomination of Prime Minister Pieter Botha, to succeed Vorster. Washington officials are not at all embarrassed that the new head of government has a hardline reputation and is believed to be at the origin of Pretoria's decision to defy UN resolutions and unilaterally hold elections in Namibia. Certain U.S. circles seem to be satisfied with the threats and military preparations carried out by the racists against the People's Republic of Angola.

Certain American observers write that Washington's new attitude toward southern Africa is inspired by the illusory success at Camp David. As in their maneuvers regarding the Middle East problem, the Washington politicans would like to settle the problems of southern Africa at the expense of its people's genuine interests, through separate transactions based on agreements with the racists and collaborationsts. The recent visit to the United States of Prime Minister Ian Smith and his African accomplices apparently falls within this particular context. It is the same with Pieter Botha's invitation to the United States. Subsequent developments will show whether the United States will manage to organize a Camp David for southern Africa or not. But the dangerous character of the present U.S. administration's policy is clear.

PEKING 'CALLS BLACK WHITE'; SHIFTS BLAME TO OTHERS

OW151242Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Shetlin commentary: "Reversing Black and White"]

[Text] The 10 November PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an editorial which outrageously attacked the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The writer of this editorial contended that this treaty represents a military alliance pure and simple and is designed to clear the way for the Vietnamese authorities' military expansion in Southeast Asia.

There is not a bit of truth in this contention. It is no surprise that the Peking propagandists choose not to publish the text of the USSR-Vietnam treaty. But it is clearly stipulated in this document that the two sides will do their best in the future to defend international peace and security of people of all countries, and that they will take active measures against all imperialist plots and conspiracies. The treaty also contains words that express the two countries' determination to support the people in Southeast Asia in their struggle for peace, independence and cooperation. We would like to ask: What evidence is there for one to link this treaty with any alleged military alliance and raise the question of so-called Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia? How can the Peking propagandists justify themselves?

The Chinese leaders are not pleased with Vietnam's efforts to steadfastly advance along the road of socialism, strengthen its cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and join CEMA. But the policy for Vietnam is decided in Hanoi, not at Chungnanhai. It is a policy that represents the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people and their aspirations for the bright future of communism.

In their attempt to justify their hostility against Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese leaders are trying to shift the responsibility for the border incidents to Vietnam. However, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has offered solid evidence which proves that it is the Peking leaders who should be held responsible for these past and present happenings. Because they realize they cannot push Vietnam off the socialist road it is following, the power-holders at Chungnanhai have become more hostile to Vietnam.

In July, the Peking leadership caused eight border violations, but the number of such incidents rose to 47 in September and the border incidents provoked by Chinese leaders in October and November became even more serious, resulting in the loss of lives. On 8 November another intrusion into Vietnamese territory was made by a couple of Chinese soldiers in Quang Ninh Province who were carrying out reconnaissance activities. In another border area, provokers from Peking set a forest fire and a large tract of trees growing on Vietnamese land was burned.

The Chinese leaders entertain the idea that the Vietnamese people can be cowed with military pressure and blackmail, but this is futile. Socialist Vietnam has already given the answer he deserves: No one is permitted to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent country.

As a socialist country, Vietnam not only is known for its people's heroic, courageous spirit but also maintains solid ties of internationalist unity with other socialist countries. Here we would like to again remind the powerholders at Chungnanhai of what Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, stated not long ago.

He said that the reactionary clique among the powerholders in Peking is doing everything it can to muster its strength to form a new alliance with imperialism and fascist lackeys in order to oppose the socialist system and the national liberation movement, split and sabotage the working class struggle, obstruct the development of detente, and sabotage the cause of world peace.

The Peking leaders are trying to use slander as a means of extricating itself from the just denunciation of them--the denunciation of their betrayal of socialism. What they are doing is calling black white and shifting the blame onto others.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON TENG'S TOUR, ATTACKS ON USSR, VIETNAM

LD151406Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping has completed his tour of Southeast Asia. Here is comment by Oleg Vekov.

Speaking of Teng Hsiao-ping's visit, two points seem to be important. First is the desire of the high-ranking Chinese official to disrupt any initiative aimed at stabilizing the situation in the region; and second is how Teng Hsiao-ping goes out of his way to prove that Peking leaders are allegedly the best friends of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, [ASEAN] which includes, besides the three countries he visited, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The anti-Sovietism of Chinese leaders hardly surprises anyone. However, if during his recent trip to Japan Teng Hsiao-ping made sharp verbal attacks only on the Soviet Union, in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore he attacked Vietnam too. The reason is clear. Chinese leaders regard Vietnam as a serious obstacle in the way of their hegemonic aspirations in Asia. As for the friendly feelings pledged by the Peking leaders toward the ASEAN members countries, here too the selfish policy of the Peking authorities is clear to anyone. This policy (?produced) the goal of drawing these countries into Peking's political orbit, submitting them and subsequently making them pursue a foreign policy that suits Peking.

Here the Chinese authorities count on their fifth column in Asia, the ethnic Chinese, holding influential economic and political posts in Asian countries. Teng Hsiao-ping has hardly succeeded to reach the goals he pursued [words indistinct] as it was in Thailand. Calls by Chinese authorities for anti-sovietism, just like their acting antigovernment elements in the Southeast Asian countries, find (?no) support there. The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Hussein, noted in part that his country will not tolerate interference in its internal affairs and diktat from outside. And everything indicated that he had China in mind. For his part during the talks with Teng Hsiao-ping, the prime minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, directly stated that his country was not going to be drawn into the dispute on the situation in Indochina. As for the problem of ethnic Chinese, on which Chinese authorities want to gain advantage, all Asian nations without exception view this problem rather cautiously, for they are aware of the actions by Chinese authorities in Vietnam.

It's quite proper to quote an AP correspondent who, commenting on Teng Hsiao-ping's visits to southeast countries, wrote that they could hardly give important, and all-the-more-so positive results, considering Peking's policy in Asia.

PRC ATTENTIVENESS DUE TO SCHLESINGER'S 'CERTAIN ORIENTATION'

LD131301Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov article: "In Brezezinski's Footsteps?"]

[Text] The official visit to the PRC by J. Schlesinger, former head of the Pentagon and now U.S. energy secretary, has ended. He was received by Hua Kuo-feng, Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese leaders.

According to reports emanating from U.S. delegation circles, during their talks with Schlesinger the Chinese leaders briefed him regarding Chinese internal political development since Mao Tse-tung's death and plans for the "four modernizations."

Schlesinger, so it is reported, showed particular interest in Chinese oil extraction and proposed that talks be held on American oil companies' participation in prospecting for oil in the PRC. Moreover he proposed possible assistance in developing coal mining in China and in constructing a hydroelectric power station on the Yangtze. No concrete agreement on these questions is reported.

The well-informed WALL STREET JOURNAL notes that "the political significance of this visit outweighs the significance of any technical agreements reached in Peking."

An idea of precisely which "political aspects" of American-Chinese relations were discussed by the high-ranking representatives of Washington and the Maoists is provided by the statements of Schlesinger himself, who stated at a reception in Harbin that China's "strength" is "extremely important to the United States." In talks with Schlesinger, the Peking leaders stressed their intention to accelerate the so-called "four modernizations" program in China, which provides primarily for the "modernization" of the country's aggressive military and economic potential.

It is characteristic that American press commentaries devoted to Schelsinger's PRC visit do not exclusively emphasize questions of bilateral cooperation in energy as much as the fact that the Maoists used the U.S. secretary's visit to again stress their line of "preparation for war" and their intention--relying on the help of certain Western circles--of rapidly building up the country's military potential.

Concerning the reasons for the "special attention" the Maoists are showing to Schlesinger, the press notes that as U.S. defense secretary this high-ranking Washington envoy has already shown himself an opponent of positive steps aimed at curbing the arms race and deepening detente, and at the same time a "supporter of rapprochement" with Peking.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL, commenting on Schlesinger's visit to the PRC, notes that it "is a continuation of the trip to China last May by Z. Brezezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President." As is known, during his trip to China Brezezinski called actively for "collaboration" between the United States and China on an anti-Soviet basis.

Characteristically, several French press organs, reporting the splendid reception accorded to U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger in Peking, note that the Maoists' "special attention" to this representative of the Washington administration is due to a certain orientation in his political views. "Schlesinger's visit to Peking is itself no accident," LE MATIN notes. "Schlesinger enjoys the Chinese leaders' favor because of his 'tough line' with respect to the USSR when he was Pentagon chief."

CHINA'S SUPPORT OF U.S. PRESENCE IN ASIA SACRIFICES PEACE

OW151425Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Peking Leaders and U.S. Military Bases in Asia"]

[Excerpts] As you all know, the Chinese press and leaders have for a long time stopped their condemnation of the presence of imperialist troops in Asia.

According to the Pentagon's official statistics, 123,000 officers and men of the U.S. Armed Forces are constantly stationed on military bases in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. Those bases violate the right to independence of people in various countries, as pointed out by newspapers in Japan and other Asian countries. This was also pointed out at the nonalined summit conference held in Colombo in 1976. Since Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is visiting Thailand, Peking newspapers have recently been giving wide reportage on the situation in Thailand.

Only 3 years ago the United States had about 50,000 troops and about 100 military bases in Thailand. As everyone knows, it was from those bases that the Pentagon launched fierce bombing raids against Vietnam during the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. Widespread protests by the Thai press and opposition to the U.S. troops' presence in Thailand by Thai political circles compelled Washington to withdraw its troops from Thailand. The Southeast Asian nations described that event as a great achievement for the Thai people in seeking peace and detente in the region.

Nevertheless, recent Peking press reports on Thailand have not said a word about the victories won by the Thai people in their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases. Neither has Teng Hsiao-ping said anything about that event although Thailand's policies have occupied a great part of his speeches. It is very clear that Peking is dissatisfied with Thailand's past decision on the withdrawal of U.S. bases from Thailand. Because of diplomatic etiquette, the Chinese leaders cannot openly express their dissatisfaction.

I would like to point out that the Peking leaders and Pentagon personnel clearly share the same viewpoint on keeping U.S. military bases in Asia. Moreover, both Peking and the Pentagon constantly use similiar, groundless reasons to defend the continued presence of U.S. forces in Asia. As everyone knows, bellicose elements in the United States have fabricated the so-called "Soviet threat to Asian countries" in order to realize their scheme. The Chinese leaders are also telling this lie. Press and government officials of various Asian countries have repeatedly refuted this rumor. During Teng Hsiao-ping's official visit to Japan not long ago, he attempted to use the lie about "Soviet hegemonism" to defend the Japan-U.S. security treaty. This treaty is designed to give the United States an excuse for maintaining military bases in Japan.

The existence of U.S. military bases in Japan is closely related to the U.S. plan to use China's Taiwan Island as a U.S. strategic military base in the Far East.

In order to pursue an anti-Soviet foreign policy, the Chinese leaders at present would rather sacrifice peace and security at the expense of the Asian people, including the Chinese people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VARNA-ILICHEVSK RAIL-FERRY LINE OPENING

Kirilenko Inauguration Speech

For Sofia Domestic Service coverage of the 14 November speech by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at the inauguration ceremony in Varna, Bulgaria for the new Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line, and his speech at a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship meeting at the Kremikov metallurgical combine near Sofia on 15 November, see the Bulgaria section of the 15 and 16 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

TASS Report on Kirilenko Speech

LD151816Y Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Meeting"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 15, TASS--Andrey Kirilenko has said that the CPSU, the Soviet state will continue persistently working towards relaxation of international tension, consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, elimination of seats of war conflicts. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko addressed a meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship held in Sofia today at the Kremikov metallurgical complex. The complex, built with the USSR's extensive and active assistance, has become the leading enterprise of the industry of People's Bulgaria. "Every real step in consolidating peace is got through persistent struggle, Andrey Kirilenko said. The aggressive circles of imperialism, the forces of world reaction and the rulers of China teaming up with them, violently oppose the relaxation of international tension, advocate escalation of the arms race. "The policy of the present Chinese leaders is directed against the cause of peace and socialism. This is obvious to all except those who shut their eyes to facts. The Chinese leaders openly declare that war is a normal phenomenon. They call for war preparations, for building up the military might of the aggressive bloc of NATO, particularly of the United States." Andrey Kirilenko said that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam that has been recently signed in Moscow "will still stronger consolidate the close ties of solidarity of our parties, peoples and countries. For the whole world it has again been demonstrated that the Soviet Union is wholly and entirely on the side of heroic Vietnam."

Andrey Kirilenko is on a friendly visit to Bulgaria.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Opening

AU151220Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 14 November Ilichevsk meeting opening the Ilichevsk-Varna Ferry complex--recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...It was their intellect and their truly golden hands that created this unique facility, the railroad-ferry complex, unequalled in the world and in Soviet practice. As of today it will operate for the benefit of our peoples, for socialism and communism. [applause]

Comrades, the abilities, selflessness, determination and true labor heroism of Soviet and Bulgarian workers were fully displayed at this international project by the collectives of the Odessa Transport Construction Trust and the Black Sea Hydraulic Construction Trust, the construction subunits of the Ministry of Transportation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the designers of the Kaspmorniiproekt and the Niigoprotrans institutes, and of the Bulgarian Transport Design Institute, who performed a large part of construction. assembly and hydrotechnical operation, having applied many new and wise engineering solutions.

Having developed socialist competitions to complete construction on the Soviet and the Bulgarian Black Sea coasts ahead of schedule and having constantly assisted each other, the Soviet and Bulgarian specialists completed construction of the first stage of the ferry complex significantly ahead of schedule. The collectives of the Odessa-Kishinev railroad, the Black Sea steamship line, the working people of Ilichevsk city and the soldiers of our Soviet Army helped them. Many thanks to you, dear comrades. Thank you for your work, your energies, and for your great contribution toward the construction of this friendship bridge, for our common cause of developing and strengthening the material-technical basis of the countries of the socialist community. [Applause]

It is only fair to note and highly assess the work performed by party organizations at the project: Ilichevskiy Gorkom and the Odesskiy Obkom organized people for highly productive efforts, for the exemplary accomplishment of the important task set by the party and the government. Constant heed was paid to the construction by administrative and public organizations, by the media. The opening of the ferry communication between the USSR and Bulgaria marks a new important step in developing socialist economic integration. It has significantly increased the effectiveness of freight transportation in the Black Sea.

Comrades, I am pleased to tell you that the most distinguished construction participants have been duly honored with high awards of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Applause]

An important political result of this project lies in the fact that the true feelings of brotherhood between our peoples and comradely interest in each other's successes have strengthened even more. This project has become another convincing example of implementing the principles of socialist internationalism. It is highly symbolic that freight will be transported by Soviet seagoing ferryboats, the Geroi Shipki and the Geroi Plevny, and the Bulgarian boats, the Geroi Odessy and the Geroi Sevastopolya. [Applause]

This, comrades, we regard as a live link between centuries. The historical roots of our great friendship consecrated by blood shed in common in the struggle against the oppressors, and by common efforts in the name of a brilliant future. In his speech on the occasion of the centenary of the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, pointed out that loyalty to Soviet-Bulgarian friendship constited the main feature of the Bulgarian national character; it had combined brotherhood in blood with brotherhood in ideology and the struggle. [Applause]

Comrades, we are able today to solemnly declare that the Soviet people were, are and will be loyal to friendship with the Bulgarian people--our friends and brothers. [Applause]

Close political, economic, scientific and cultural links established between the USSR and Bulgaria help the working people of our countries attain new successes in communist and socialist construction and are the reliable guarantee of our future labor victories.

Glory and respect to the participants in the construction of the Ilichevsk-Varna railroad-ferry complex. [Applause] Long live inviolable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. [Applause] Glory be to the CPSU and the BCP confidently leading the USSR and Bulgarian peoples along the path of building socialism and communism. [Prolonged applause]

Doynov Addresses Ceremony

AU151250Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 1422 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, at the Nov 14 Ilichevsk ceremony of the opening of the Ilichevsk-Varna ferry complex--recorded in Bulgarian fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Shcherbitskiy, dear Soviet friends and brothers, designers, builders and assembly workers, esteemed citizens of Ilichevsk and Odessa: Our delegation considers it its pleasant duty and great privilege to participate here, on the Soviet Black Sea coast, in the ceremony commissioning the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex. [applause]

Allow me to comply with the instructions of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, to warmly congratulate the Soviet designers, builders and assembly workers who, having offered their energies, skills and experiences and with their selfless work insured the construction and commissioning ahead of schedule of this transport facility, unique in both scope and complexity, and to express our deep gratitude and cordial acknowledgement to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and personally to the outstanding Leninist, great statesman of the present day, our great and loyal friend, twice Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for everything done in the name of the constant development of fraternal friendship, of comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries and peoples. We express our gratitude to all comrades, particularly to Comrade Shcherbitskiy, for the good words about Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, about our party, people and country. [Applause]

One cannot help, comrades, getting excited here today on the occasion of opening this very important and modern transport facility near Odessa, a city long associated with Bulgarian-Russian friendship and which with good reason we can call the first window to Russia. The great poet and revolutionary, Khristo Botev, found refuge here 115 years ago. Founder of the revolutionary Marxist Party of the Bulgarian workers class, Dimitur Blagoev, made the first contact here with the revolutionary democratic thought and with the emerging Russian proletariat. Toward the end of the last centry. Lenin's Iskra was conveyed along this sea path.

We have now built on the coast near the hero city of Odessa a worthy monument to Bulgarian-Russian and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex. [Applause]

Allow me, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, to comply with the pleasing instruction of our party's Central Committee Politburo and to present a message of greetings from the BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet and Bulgarian participants in the construction of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex. [Applause]

Allow me to read Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message in the Russian language.

To the Bulgarian and Soviet builders, assembly workers, designers, planners and exploitation workers of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex. Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the ceremonious opening of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex I am pleased to wholeheartedly congratulate you on a great labor victory--the completion and commissioning ahead of schedule of a large maritime main of friendship and cooperation. The construction of the transport facility, unique in scope, complexity and importance, is a true feat. At the time when the 61st Great October anniversary is being marked, you have presented our two peoples with a splendid gift. In comradely cooperation and mutual assistance, you Bulgarian and Soviet assembly workers, designers, planners and specialists have set another example of socialist labor organization, high quality and high efficiency, having applied your abilities, boldness, persistence and purposefulness, talents and labor heroism.

In the common peaceful and creative march to communism, new strong ties of cordial comradely mutual relations, of friendship and brotherhood, of ideological, political, economic and spiritual unity are being and will be shaped here. The ferry complex is a (?bridge) and a new display of the common BCP and the CPSU line at comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union inspired by the great friend of the Bulgarian people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The new transport main will convey machines, equipment, materials, manufactured goods, farm produce and consumer goods. It will contribute toward closer drawing the national economic complexes in our two brotherly countries and it will increase their abilities to broadly and vigorously participate in the international socialist division of labor. The Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex has not only material and economic dimensions for Bulgaria and the Soviet Union; it symbolically unites both coasts and both peoples in a new fraternal embrace.

At the moment when we at the two coasts simultaneously see off the Geroi Odessy and the Geroi Shipki leaving for their trips, I wholeheartedly wish you, builders, assembly workers, designers, specialists, exploitation workers and seamen, much joy, good health, good luck and even greater successes in the noble work in the name of translating the decisions of the 11th BCP and the 25th CPSU congresses into reality. I congratulate you on the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry complex. May life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship grow stronger and prosper.

[Signed] Yours, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. 11 November, 1978. [Applause]

To commemorate the present festive day, allow me, dear friends, to present as a gift to Ilichevsk inhabitants a picture by Bulgarian people's artist Professor Aleksandr Poplivov, the Friendship Ferry-78. [Applause]

Soviet Awards to Bulgarians

LD160759Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Orders of the Soviet Union to Bulgarian citizens for successes in labor in connection with the completion of the building of the construction complex of the sea ferry Ilichevsk-Varna, and with its commissioning. Orders of the October Revolution have been conferred upon Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transportation, Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Department of Industry; and leader of a group of builders, (Petka Koychev). Many Bulgarian specialists have been awarded Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and Friendship Among Peoples.

Kirilenko Leaves Sofia

LD151658Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 15 November, TASS--A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Sofia for Moscow today. He had been to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At the airport, A.P. Kirilenko was seen off by T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; O. Doynov, A. Lilov and P. Kubadinski, members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; other officials; and representatives of the working people of the Bulgarian capital. Among those being seeing him off was V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Shcherbitskiy Sees Doynov Off

AU160925Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Doynov, spent 3 days in the Hero City of Odessa. It took part in the ceremonies on the occasion of the opening of the Ilichevsk-Varna railroad-ferry complex. The guests paid a friendly visit to the Black Sea steamship line, toured the city, and attended a show in the Odessa State Academic Opera and Ballet House.

Today the delegation left for home. At Odessa airport, decorated with the state flag of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR, the guests were seen off by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Shcherbitskiy, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Lesechko, Odesskiy Obkom First Secretary Kirichenko, Odesskiy Oblispolkom Chairman Pokhodin and obkom Bureau members. The farewell party also included Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union, Minkov and Mikhaylov, consuls general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Kiev and Odessa.

USSR-YUGOSLAVIA TOURIST PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD160050Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A protocol on implementing the Soviet-Yugoslav agreement on cooperation in the area of tourism was signed in Moscow today by Viktor Boychenko, deputy chief of the USSR Council of Ministers' Administration for Foreign Tourism, and Dr Mladen Mazi, SFRY assistant federal secretary for markets and prices. Comrade Mazi is leading a delegation of the [word indistinct] federation of Yugoslav tourism which took part in the Moscow talks, during which tourist exchange between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia during the last few years was analyzed. Ways and possibilities of developing relations and [word indistinct] new forms of cooperation in this sphere were also discussed. The two sides agreed to open centralized tourism offices of the two countries in the capitals of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia; to organize more frequent visits by groups of journalists to our countries; to (?make use of) some of the new tourist routes, and also to link tourism more broadly with holidays for convalescence and so forth. The protocol stresses that the negotiations took place in a working and friendly atmosphere. The Yugoslav delegation, led by Mladen Mazi, will visit Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, which will soon become one more center of international tourism in the Soviet Union. The guests from Yugoslavia will also be welcomed (?hospitably).

EUROPEAN SECURITY JEOPARDIZED BY NEUTRON BOMB THREAT

LD151143Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 10 Nov 78 pp 8-9 LD

[V.I. Kuznetsov article: "Neutron Umbrella for NATO?"]

[Text] C. Bertam, director of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, has the reputation of an expert in and admirer of the military business. We should therefore treat all the more seriously his conclusion that the NATO countries have conceived the idea of unleashing "a new spiral of military rivalry between East and West."

Perhaps there are substantial reasons for this? Perhaps the West is thus giving vent to its disappointment at the course of the disarmament talks? After all, it has frequently been the case in history that fruitless, deadlocked peace efforts have ended in preparation for war.

This time, however, the Soviet-U.S. talks on the conclusion of a second strategic offensive arms limitation agreement (SALT-2), to which official political circles in the Western world attach paramount significance, are drawing to a favorable close. Chances of success exist also at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Many eminent NATO figures admit that the new proposals advanced in June 1978 by the Soviet Union and its allies meet their desires, come close to "the framework of Western concepts," as FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt put it, and make it possible to hope for a positive advance.

Consequently no reasons exist for fueling military rivalry. In that case they are beginning to justify the unjustifiable; together with the military, to unleash one more spiral--the propaganda spiral.

NATO is allegedly dissatisfied with the SALT-2 agreement in progress. Washington will allegedly begin to pay less attention to "European defense" and could even leave its West European partners face to face, totally defenseless, with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, which are only waiting for a suitable moment to lay their hands on all of Western Europe. Spoken and written allegations are being made that the SALT-2 agreement "will make the U.S. nuclear umbrella covering Western Europe less effective."

In the West German weekly DIE ZEIT (Lotar Ryul) tries to instill the idea that Western Europe will have to pay for the SALT-2 agreement and that this agreement "will increase the threat from Soviet missiles." The author saturates his article with reproaches leveled against Washington.

The DIE ZEIT observer should familiarize himself with the facts cited in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Senator Charles Mathias, who is sufficiently familar with the circumstances. He recalls that NATO's West European nuclear arsenals "are not covered by the SALT agreements," contrary to the allegations of those who, like (L. Ryul), assess SALT-2 virtually as a Washington sell-out of the interests of its European NATO partners. Suffice it to say that Pentagon keeps 7,000 nuclear warheads in Western Europe. The senator then quotes the following facts and arguments: U.S. FB-111 bombers, which "can strike Soviet targets," are stationed in Britain. The British and French nuclear arsenals are not included in the SALT talks.

Nonetheless the NATO propagandists are sounding the alarm. The Pentagon will have nothing with which to defend Europe: Europe will have nothing with which to defend itself....you can even hear it being said that the White House has had to dispatch Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, to the NATO capitals to "reassure the alarmed allies and win them over to SALT-2."

Let us listen to the "anxious" allies. Turkish National Defense Minister Isik has stated that the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks "should not frighten NATO." The Saar radio station correspondent in Paris asked French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud outright: "Do you believe that the new SALT agreement will serve West European security?" He received a clear reply: "Everything which helps to reduce or limit armaments in the world serves the cause of peace. Therefore we will be pleased if the Americans succeed in reaching a balanced agreement with the Soviet Union."

All who advocate supplementing political detente with military detente and easing military confrontation in Europe are prepared to share this pleasure, linked with perfectly realistic expectations. In the opinion of Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Willy Brandt, SALT-2 could result in the success of the Vienna talks and appreciably promote detente.

It is precisely this which does not suit those to whom it is advantageous to manufacture and fuel fears about the forthcoming SALT-2 agreement, who would like to foist the neutron weapon on others, and acquire this weapon. Their logic is as follows: Since a security "vacuum" (thought up by themselves) will form in Europe as a result of SALT-2, it must be filled as rapidly as possible with the neutron weapon. The strategic negative will allegedly be equalized by the neutron positive. Plans are already being made to "compensate for" the SALT agreement by deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

All these propaganda manipulations involving "vacuums" and "compensation" are aimed at preparing for the appearance in Europe of the transatlantic neutron bomb and at beginning a new twist to the NATO arms race here.

"European security", for those durability some NATO countries' politicians are concerned, will not gain reliability if the neutron bomb is imposed on it [presumably Europe- FBIS] or if it agrees to adopt it itself. The Soviet Union and its allies will not remain indifferent observers if this happens. An appropriate response will be made to the challenge. This would signify the inevitable aggravation of military confrontation where the military political groupings of the two opposed worlds stand face to face.

Elementary common sense and political realism should tell us that matters must not be brought to the point of such an aggravation and that it is better to avoid it.

LUNS, HAIG INTERVIEWS ON NATO-PRC MILITARY CONTACTS NOTED

LD152056Y Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: In an interview published by a number of West German and Austrian papers, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns maintains that not a single NATO government intends the establishment of any military contacts with China. Neither did Peking, for its part, show any striving to make military contacts with Western Europe, he went on to say. Moreover, such contacts would have changed the present world balance of forces and would eliminate all hope for detente. Every sensible person is sure to agree with this latest remark by Luns. His other assertions could also be welcomed, had they corresponded to reality. Unfortunately, Luns' statements on the absence of military ties between NATO member-countries and the PRC cannot be reconciled with the actual state of affairs. It is not for nothing that in an interview for the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERRA a few months ago, NATO Commander General Alexander Haig expressed himself quite unambiguously when he said that it would not be illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic Alliance. These remarks by the American general were followed by an intensive exchange of visits on military lines between Peking and London, Peking and Paris, Peking and Bonn. Now, quite fresh information comes from the British DAILY TELEGRAPH: The British Government, it says, informed a high-ranking Chinese delegation of its readiness to start serious negotiations on selling to China the Harrier vertical take-off jet. The same paper bluntly states that the military hardware concerned is intended for use against the Soviet Union.

It would also be very interesting to learn about official London's attitude to such an assertion made by a paper which claims to be well-informed. We can guess at what stands behind Mr Luns' interview. Fresh in everybody's memory are the pictures carried by the world press showing pleased Chinese specialists inspecting up-to-date NATO armaments with a view to purchasing them. These first illustrations to armaments deals being made behind the backs of the peoples, caused vigorous protest of West-European and world public opinion. This perhaps is what prompted the hasty refutations at such a high NATO level. Of course, they by no means change the matter, nor do they cancel the theme of NATO-Peking military cooperation, so dangerous to the cause of peace and detente.

PCE HOLDS RECEPTION IN HONOR OF SOVIET PUBLIC DELEGATION

LD151434Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 15, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] (CPS) held a reception in honor of a Soviet public delegation that stayed in the Spanish capital. The delegation consisted of the First Secretary of the Board of the Union of Artists of the USSR Rayr Salakhov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov and merited artist of the RSFSR Lyudmila Savelyeva. Present at the reception were the chairman of the CPS Dolores Ibarruri, the General Secretary of the CPS Santiago Carrillo, members of the CPS Executive Committee Marcelino Camcho, Manuel Azcarate, Ramon Tamames, F. Romero Marin, Jose Sandoval, Leonor Bornau, A. Lopez Salinas, Nicolas Sartorius, Julian Arisa, members of the CPS Central Committee. Santiago Carrillo, Tayr Salakhov, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Spain Yuriy Dubinin and Dolores Ibarruri exchanged speeches in which they stressed the importance of strengthening friendly ties between the Spanish and Soviet peoples. Santiago Carrillo proposed a toast to "the strengthening and development of ties between our parties."

FRG DEBATE ON NAZISM RENEWED ON 'KRISTALLNACHT' ANNIVERSARY

LD141621Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Mikhaylov report under general heading "It Must Not Happen Again"]

[Text] Bonn--They called it "Kristallnacht." On that night, 40 years ago, not only were there mass pogroms in Hitler's Germany, but the first trains to take people away to the extermination camps pulled into freight stations. In essence this was fascism's dress rehearsal before the march to the east, before the start of gigantic operations to annihilate the peoples of other countries. In connection with the 40th anniversary of "Kristallnacht," the contradictory aspects of present-day reality in the FRG have again revealed themselves. Meetings and demonstrations took place in many cities, with representatives of democratic organizations, veterans of the antifascist resistance movement, communists, social democrats and trade union and youth associations members taking part. At the same time debate flared up in the country with renewed vigor on whether to continue prosecutions for the mass murders committed by the Hitlerites or, as prominent figures in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc suggest, to "forget it all," on the basis of the concept of limitation of time which exists in criminal law. Certain "Christians" are even calling for a "general amnesty." Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has left no doubt on which side he stands. "Murder is the most serious crime, and prosecution for that crime cannot be restricted to any time lag," he said on television. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the approach to this question is a "matter for the conscience of each politician." Many of the meetings held in the last few days have demanded that matters should not be confined to anniversary statements but that neo-Nazi organizations and assemblies of former SS men should be banned in the FRG. The German Communist Party has published a statement calling on all democrats to exercise vigilance in the face of sorties by neo-Nazis in the FRG and to create a united front of all antifascists.

EGYPT MAKES 'NEW SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS' IN TALKS

LD160744Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 15, TASS--Yielding to the joint pressure of the United States and Israel, the Egyptian leadership has made new substantial concessions for the purpose of signing a separate "peace" with Tel Aviv as quickly as possible. According to reports of news services from Cairo, As-Sadat has actually withdrawn his demand that the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty should be made conditional on at least a formal commitment of Tel Aviv to grant so-called autonomy to the population of the Western Bank of the Jordan River. The latest public statement of the Egyptian president, made at a meeting of members of the National-Democratic Party, which he heads, no longer links the problem of the Western Bank with the hatched separate treaty. The vice president of Egypt, Mubarak, left for Washington today to inform about the new "changes" in the Egyptian position. The United States does not cease its attempts to get the Egyptian regime out of its isolation in the pan-Arabic arena and to increase the number of participants in the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal by including in it the Arab states, which in Washington's opinion, adhere to a "moderate" position vis-a-vis the capitulatory course of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Welcoming in the White House the king of Morocco, Hassan the second, who is now visiting the United States, President J. Carter expressed the hope that Morocco's stand would promote the conclusion of a "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Paris, November 15, TASS--Analysing the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Washington, the newspaper L'AURORE says that As-Sadat will have to yield to his American patrons and to agree to all the demands put to him.

Kuwait, November 15, TASS--The newspaper AR-RIYADH, which comes out in Saudi Arabia, criticises sharply Egypt's participation in the separate negotiations with Israel. It stresses that these negotiations are being conducted on the basis of the Camp David agreements which provide neither for the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories, including Eastern Jerusalem, nor the guaranteeing of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

PFLP'S HABASH MEETS SOVIET OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW

LD152129Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], today met in Moscow with Druzhin, secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. It was stated that the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, reviewed the Palestine question and the Arab situation. Other PFLP Politburo members attending the meeting were Ahmad al-Yamani and Taysir Qubb'ah. Dr Habash arrived in Moscow the day before yesterday at the head of a PFLP delegation at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

BOUMEDIENE VISIT CONTINUES GOOD TRADITION IN RELATIONS

LD151654Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, left Moscow for home yesterday.

The periodic contacts between the leaders of Soviet Union and Algeria have become a good tradition in bilateral relations. During the talks between the Soviet and Algerian leaders [words indistinct] the situation of the main trends of [words indistinct] like the development of Soviet-Algerian relations on several levels, coordination of bilateral international actions is always manifested tangibly. Houari Boumediene's recent visit to the Soviet Union was no exception to this rule. At the international level, Soviet-Algerian cooperation is based on Algeria's active anti-imperialist foreign policies and its efforts to secure the cohesion of all progressive states in the struggle for lasting peace and for deepening the process of international detente.

Even though Algeria does not directly confront Israeli aggression, it contributes a great deal by its anti-imperialist policies and its support for those forces opposing the anti-Arab deals and a capitulationist settlement in the Middle East. Algeria's reaction to the collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States at Camp David is very well known. The Soviet position on the Middle East conflict meets the interests of the Arabs and those of peace and international detente, which is why it always meets with the gratitude of Arab public opinion.

PRC DELEGATION'S CAIRO VISIT SHOWS SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT

LD160058Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Radio Moscow's Cairo correspondent Kim Gerasimov says that a large Chinese delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of Sinkiang Province, arrived in Cairo on Tuesday for talks with the Egyptian leaders. What is interesting, is the timing of the visit of the Chinese delegation to Cairo. In Washington, the Egyptian-Israeli talks on signing a separate treaty are nearly over. The delegation is to remain in Egypt until 19 November, the first anniversary of As-Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusalem.

Thus the timing in itself can be considered as support for As-Sadat's separate line by the Chinese leadership. Even the Egyptian press writes openly about this. What is also significant is the Chinese press reaction to recent events in the Middle East. While covering the Baghdad summit conference it abstained from publishing criticism of As-Sadat. At the same time, we find a detailed account of As-Sadat's statements about the Washington talks. During the latest visit by a PLO delegation to Peking, the Chinese press mentioned nothing about the speech by the head of the delegation in which he strongly criticized Cairo's policy. This is very significant when it comes to understanding the Maoists real attitude toward the Palestinian people's struggle. As the British MIDDLE EAST magazine says, the Chinese leadership only verbally supports this struggle. It is expected that Ulanfu will once again in Cairo [words indistinct] to prove China's desire to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem. However, how is it possible to reconcile such talk with support for As-Sadat's capitulationist line?

COMMENTS ON MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS IN ISRAEL

LD160422Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The results of the municipal elections held in Israel on 7 November have been published. Our commentator Vladimir Bilyakov writes:

Observers unanimously see the results of the elections as a consolidation of the positions of the democratic and anti-Zionist forces, whom the great majority of the Arabs have voted for. The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, in which the Israeli Communist Party plays a big part, will now head 16 municipal councils; they held 9 in the past. The famous Palestinian poet Tawfiz Zayyad, member of the Knesset, has been reelected mayor of Nazareth. The number of councilors for the front has increased from 54 to 109.

The front leadership has expressed its appreciation of the results of the elections in a special statement, pointing out that its success was a result of the unity of the forces opposing the racial discrimination policy or the Zionists. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was dismayed that the alliance between the Palestinians and the communists still existed without any obstacles. This is because the Palestinians have boycotted the illegal elections of the Unified Municipal Council of Jerusalem. Only 15 percent of Jerusalem's Arabs voted. Thus the Palestinians once again have shown that they categorically reject the annexation of Eastern Jerusalem and support the PLO demand for its return to Arab sovereignty.

AMERICANS IN IRAN 'MOSTLY MILITARY PERSONNEL'

LD152214Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Anti-American feelings have intensified in Iran, according to reports from that country. The Iranian people are unhappy about the colossal amount of money being spent on U.S. arms and about the activity of the 41,000 Americans, mostly military personnel, in Iran.

Ahmad Forughi, an Iranian journalist, in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, said that the Americans in Iran play the role of an occupation force defending the Persian Gulf oilfields. He added that they are there to collect intelligence with the aid of electronic equipment. In the view of this Iranian journalist, the U.S. military mission in Iran has taken part in the repressive military operations in Iran.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA INTERVIEWS SOUTH YEMEN ARMY LEADER

LD141653Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent S. Andreyev report "for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "A Powerful Accelerator"]

[Text] Aden--The Great October Socialist Revolution, the 61st anniversary of which is currently being celebrated by all progressive mankind, ushered in a new era, currently characterized by a worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism. The October victory and all the concomitant changes served as a powerful accelerator of the national liberation movement of peoples under the imperialist yoke and colonial exploitation and led to many winning independence and national sovereignty, Capt Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chief of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Political Administration, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

As a result of the favorable opportunities that developed, the PDRY people waged a struggle to achieve national independence and socioeconomic liberation. The struggle was crowned with the victory of the revolutionary forces and the proclamation of the PDRY. Under the people's rule, profound progressive transformations have taken place in the country that have altered its political, economic, social and cultural status. Our revolution, S.N. Muhammad said, put an end to the old state and its repressive organs and laws. It replaced them for the first time in Yemeni history with a state run by workers and peasants, as well as by all social strata willing to cooperate with the working people's power. The revolution began the struggle against ignorance and illiteracy, revealed the people's creative powers, and accorded Yemeni women equal rights with men. It brought about radical changes in the Army, People's Police and other security organs, turning them into an effective means of protecting the working people. It also established the People's Militia, which complements the PDRY Armed Forces. These achievements constitute a sure and firm basis on which our revolution is confidently continuing its forward path.

An historic event in our people's life, S.N. Muhammad went on, was the formation this October of the YSP--a party of scientific socialism, armed with the ideology of the working class. Guided by the theory of scientific socialism, the party and the people's power have transformed the military institutions from an instrument of suppression as they were in the hands of the exploiters, into an instrument for defending the working people's interests. Our party considers one of the state's major tasks to be the consistent struggle to further strengthen and develop the military institutions and turn them into a genuinely class force that reliably defends the revolution, is closely linked with the masses and participates in the production process and political and social life.

Democratic Yemen just recently celebrated the 15th anniversary of the revolution. It was with a feeling of deep appreciation that our people received the congratulatory telegrams from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. We in turn heartily congratulate the Soviet people and their armed forces on the Great October.

We fully support and share our party's foreign policy of broadening and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, strengthening international links with the world workers and communist movement; strengthening unity with the people's revolutionary struggle for national liberation and social progress; preserving peace and consistently implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, Sulayman Nasir Muhammad emphasized. Guided by the theory of scientific communism and the historical experience of revolutionary socialist building in the socialist community and utilizing and enriching its own revolutionary experience, our party has declared its determination and unswerving will to complete the stage of national democratic reforms and lead the people to a bright future of building socialism.

EXPEDIENCY OF U.S. BASES IN GREECE RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

LD141524Y Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, November 14, TASS--Exercises of United States Marines units are opening tomorrow in the Vatika region in Greece. According to a statement issued by the ministry of national defence, Greek officers and missile launches will take part in them. This has not been the first report on joint Greek exercises with NATO countries. In 1974, Athens adopted a decision on withdrawal from the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc. It was stated at that time that the status of the American war bases on Greek territory would be reviewed and those facilities not needed for the defence of Greece would be dismantled.

NATO circles, however, tried hard to return Greece to the military structure of the bloc and expand the activity of United States military objectives in the country. The return of Greece to the military NATO organization was advanced as a main condition for granting American aid to Athens.

Exerting economic and political pressure, the NATO countries also connect the question of Greece's entry into the Common Market with Athens' return to military cooperation in the North Atlantic bloc. The increasing attempts at presurizing Greece are arousing the anxiety of the Greek public. Protests against concessions to North Atlantic strategists are mounting in the country. The question has been raised in Parliament once again of the expediency of maintaining United States war bases on national territory. The democratic and patriotic forces of Greece call for an end of the dangerous dependence on the United States and NATO and for the consistent pursuit of an independent foreign policy.

SOVIET MAGAZINE EXTOLS BENEFITS OF GREEK MINISTER'S VISIT

LD091745Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 9, TASS--The magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] described the official visit to the USSR by the Foreign Minister of the Greek Republic Y. Rallis an "an important event" in the development and improvement of Soviet-Greek relations. It is the result of purposeful efforts by the two countries to expand reciprocally useful ties in diverse fields. At the same time it is a reflexion of the positive changes that have been taking place in recent years throughout the European Continent, the magazine points out. Soviet-Greek relations in the sphere of trade, scientific and technical cooperation, shipping, cultural and scientific ties have advanced notably of late, the article says. Since the fall of the military junta, trade between the two countries increased by 40 per cent. During their negotiations Gromyko and Rallis, the magazine goes on, expressed profound satisfaction over the state of the political, economic and cultural relations between the USSR and Greece, which are based on the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, equality, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs and on mutual interest. The Greek minister's visit to the USSR has evoked a wide response in official circles, among the Greek public and in the press of Greece, who feel that this is an urgent and important step in the country's national interests. It is prompted not only by the political will of the two governments, but also by the prevailing international situation. In today's complex international situation when attempts are being made by enemies [words indistinct] cooperation [word indistinct] the detente process, particularly on the European Continent. The efforts of the Soviet Union and Greece towards developing friendly ties and goodneighbourly relations may, and doubtlessly will, benefit peace and a better political climate in Europe and the world.

MENGISTU VISIT WILL HELP CONSOLIDATE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

LD152138Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The public in the Soviet Union has responded with great interest to the news about the coming visit to this country of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and prime minister of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. [Moscow World Service in English at 1400 GMT on 15 November says Mengistu will arrive 16 November] Here is what a Radio Moscow news analyst writes:

The Soviet people understand very well what the Ethiopians are struggling for and what the historic tasks of the Ethiopian revolution are. They are also well informed about all the events connected with the development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. There was, for instance, very great interest in the recent visit to Ethiopia of a Soviet party and government delegation. During that visit a number of important documents were signed. They provide for the Soviet Union giving economic and technical assistance in building a number of projects in Ethiopia and also extending mutually advantageous trade.

From the first days of the national democratic revolution, the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, gave the Ethiopian people material, political and moral support. This was the time when Ethiopia was going through an acute crisis, and when the enemies of its people, inspired by international imperialism and supported by Arab reaction, tried to strangle the young revolution. The support given by the socialist countries enabled the Ethiopian people to uphold their sovereignty and territorial integrity from the encroachment of external and internal reaction.

A major contribution to strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation was the first visit to the Soviet Union of the Ethiopian state delegation headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam in May of 1977. The declaration on the principles of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia and other documents signed in Moscow reflected the positive trend in the development of bilateral relations. It was pointed out especially that those relations are based on noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and on settling outstanding issues by peaceful means.

These days, the Soviet people express the hope that the visit and the talks conducted by high-ranking guests from Ethiopia with Soviet leaders will help to consolidate friendly relations and also world peace.

ANC SECRETARY HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

ID160022Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--The racist Pretoria authorities have launched a campaign of brutal repressions against South African patriots. Hundreds of freedom fighters have been put behind prison bars, where they are tortured and killed. This has been stated by Josaya Jele, secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), member of the ANC Executive Committee, at a press conference held here.

Josaya Jele is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The racists have turned the country into a veritable concentration camp, where hundreds of thousands of Africans are languishing, he said. Through this unprecedented terror the apartheid regime seeks to break the will of the freedom-fighters. In these conditions, stressed Josaya Jele, the ANC regards armed struggle as the only real way to attaining freedom, to eliminating racist slavery.

Touching upon the situation in Namibia, the ANC secretary said that South Africa's occupation authorities are stepping up preparations there for illegal "elections," planned for December 4, which will draw different political groupings made of traitors of the Namibian people. These elections are bound to camouflage the neocolonialist character of the settlement in Namibia. The real aim of Pretoria and its Western supporters, he stressed, is to put an obedient puppet regime in power in Namibia. Under the pretext of neutralisation of the liberation struggle of the SWAPO patriots, the racists are preparing a new armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The Pretoria regime, said Josaya Jele, would not have dared to undertake such actions, had not it counted on support from Western powers. In words denouncing racism, the NATO countries give Pretoria extensive military and economic aid. In violation of U.N. resolutions, the NATO countries supply the Republic of South Africa with armaments which are then sent to Rhodesia. Josaya Jele spoke highly of international solidarity with the struggle of peoples in the south of Africa, the disinterested aid and support which is being given to the African patriots by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Western propaganda, he stressed, is trying in every way to discredit this aid, but the peoples of Africa know well who are their friends and who are their enemies. They regard the socialist countries as their natural allies in the struggle for freedom and independence, against racism and neocolonialism.

S. AFRICA INTENDS TO ATTACK ANGOLAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD152154Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola has expressed concern over the concentration of South African troops on Namibia's border with Angola. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Nikolayev writes:

The Defense Ministry has exposed the schemes of the racists. It pointed out that under the pretext of so-called neutralization of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] guerrilla units, the fascist regime of Pretoria has worked out a plan of attacking the different regions of Angola. The plan provides for the destruction of major economic projects, undermining the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people and destabilizing the situation in the republic. Pretoria backs its threats with constant violations of the airspace of Angola and provocations on Angola's borders. The Angolan antipopular UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group has also stepped up its activities: Its bands attack Angola from South African bases in Namibia. It is noteworthy that the South African military has activated its operations right on the eve of the so-called elections in Namibia, which are scheduled for 4 December. But those are not the free elections which are demanded by the Namibian people and by SWAPO, which expresses the interests of the Namibian people. Nor are those elections demanded by the world public, as represented by the United Nations. Under an agreement with the five Western powers--the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada--South Africa intends to hold elections at gunpoint. Besides, SWAPO, which is the real representative of the Namibian people, has actually been banned from conducting its activity in the country.

Now the South African racists want to further weaken SWAPO's positions. The Pretoria regime also intends to intimidate Angola with a demonstration of military might and to make it abandon its internationalist position. But the people of Angola and the Namibian patriots will not be intimidated. Reports from Angola say that the government is taking urgent measures to strengthen the defense potential of the republic. On its part, SWAPO has pointed out in one of its documents that no racist blackmail, no terror or repressions will make the Namibian people end the struggle for freedom and independence.

XUAN THUY REJECTS 'DISTORTION' OF SRV LEADERS' MOSCOW TRIP

LD161027Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy interview with Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee: "Bright Page of Friendship"]

[Text] Hanoi--The Vietnamese party and government delegation's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, during which the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which has added a bright new page to the history of our fraternal countries' relations, was concluded between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], remains at the center of the Vietnamese people's attention.

"The successful visit to the Soviet Union of the SRV party and government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV Government, and the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the SRV and the USSR," Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, declared in conversation with your correspondent, "fill the Vietnamese people with a sense of joy, pride and enthusiasm."

The peoples of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind hail the Vietnamese party and government delegation's successful visit to the USSR and the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty, since it accords with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, contributes to strengthening the might of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and all forces of socialism, peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and accords with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter.

The friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Vietnam, Xuan Thuy went on, has strong and deep roots. Vietnamese people cherish the fact that it was precisely President Ho Chi Minh who disseminated the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of October in our land. Lenin's party led the socialist revolution in Russia to victory. True to the October traditions and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the party of Vietnamese communists educated by Ho Chi Minh carried out the August 1945 revolution.

Our people are profoundly aware that the Soviet Union was the decisive force and played the chief role in the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The defeat of the Japanese aggressors also created favorable conditions for our revolution's victory. After creation of an independent democratic Vietnamese state our people fought for long years against imperialism's aggressive forces and their accomplices. And in this hard struggle, which was crowned with the splendid victory of Vietnam's sons and daughters led by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, they always enjoyed the Soviet Union's aid and support.

After the destruction of the pro-American Thieu regime, the south's total liberation and the country's reunification at state level, Vietnam embarked on restoring the economy. And Soviet aid was directed toward socialist building on Vietnamese soil.

The reactionary Peking and Phnom Penh rulers have recently caused Vietnam considerable difficulties. And once again the Soviet people are with us, giving aid and support. The other fraternal socialist states are also on the side of our people's just cause.

Severe floods hit Vietnam this year. We received urgent assistance from the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces. [paragraph continues]

Thus it can be said that we receive valuable assistance from the USSR and other fraternal countries both in the work of socialist building and for defending Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are strengthening yearly. The Vietnamese party and government delegation's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union marks a new stage in our friendship's development. This visit raises the relations between our peoples, parties and states to a new level, strengthens solidarity and contributes to reinforcing the might of the entire socialist community. Its results are an encouragement to the Vietnamese people, who are traveling the path of building socialism and defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The SRV leaders' trip to Moscow elicited great positive response in the world. It caused alarm and concern in the camp of imperialism and international reaction. Out of impotent spite, Peking is making slanderous propaganda to split the forces of peace and progress and to distort the aims of the Vietnamese leaders' visit to the USSR. It is an unsuccessful attempt. The visit's results will help to increase Vietnam's authority in the international arena. The strengthening of friendship and ties among the socialist countries has a favorable effect on the development of national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The SRV's foreign policy course consists in strengthening friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, maintaining relations with nonalined states and expanding neighborly ties with Southeast Asian countries. Vietnam builds all its relations with foreign partners on respect for independence, sovereignty, equality and mutual advantage.

Socialist Vietnam, Comrade Xuan Thuy said in conclusion, invariably stands on the side of peoples struggling for peace, independence, democracy and social progress. The strengthening solidarity of the socialist camp countries is for us a guarantee of great new successes.

Vietnamese Reaction to Talks

LD150929Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Hanoi, TASS--The public and press of Socialist Vietnam warmly hail the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the talks between the two countries' leaders and the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in Moscow.

Beneath front-page banner headlines--"Our party and government delegation's visit ended in brilliant success; the whole country greets the delegation in an atmosphere of universal enthusiasm and elation"--Hanoi newspapers today report the SRV party and government delegations' return home.

The political parties and public organizations making up the Vietnam Fatherland Front warmly approve of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. This treaty, a Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee statement published here emphasizes, fully accords with the aspirations of the two countries' peoples. It has become a new source of inspiration for the Vietnamese people and is evaluated highly by all the world's progressive peoples. Marking a new milestone in the development of combat solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the treaty serves the cause of insuring peace in Asia and throughout the world. It reaffirms the Soviet people's fraternal feelings for the people of Vietnam and creates favorable conditions for our people for building socialism and defending the homeland.

U.S. POLICIES IN FAR EAST BUILD TENSION IN AREA

LD160414Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In Naha, the administrative center of Okinawa, a spokesman for the United States military command has said 25,000 American Marines stationed in Japan are to take part in a military exercise in South Korea in later November. And here is comment from our observer Igor Bestuzhev:

There is every sign that this statement can be regarded as the direct outcome of the talks held by the United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown in Seoul and Tokyo a short while ago. According to the Japanese and American press the talks dealt with the further buildup of the combat power of the United States land and naval forces in the Pacific, of the Japanese and South Korean forces, and with stepping up their activity. And it is apparent that the agreement reached in Tokyo and Seoul on this score is being put into practice.

Many of you probably remember that Mr Harold Brown, speaking at the International Affairs Council in Los Angeles in the spring of this year gave a detailed explanation about U.S. policy in Asia. He said in the next 5 years the United States would be engaged in building up their forces in the area. According to Harold Brown, the U.S. administration puts the main emphasis on its further presence in the region, and also on the mutual defense treaties with the United States allies. In fact the American defence secretary outlined a new doctrine determining United States policy in Asia. And it can be viewed as the direct continuation of the American doctrines pursued by Washington a very short time ago.

I mean in particular the Guam doctrine set out by President Nixon in 1969. Its purpose was to get Asians to fight Asians. I also mean President Ford's Pacific doctrine, with its emphasis on building up American power in Asia. The present American administration borrowed the provisions of those two doctrines by starting to revive the idea of partnership based on the build-up of the U.S. military potential. As for the statements about the withdrawal from Asia, made by high-ranking officials of the new American administration, they were simply forgotten.

In accordance with the doctrine proclaimed by Mr Harold Brown, the United States demands of its partners to increase military spending and allocations for arms purchases in America. And those demands are not yet without response. As Mr Brown disclosed at a Tokyo news conference, Japan is to buy new F-15 fighter planes and antisubmarine patrol ships of the P-3C type. Japan is also to cover a considerable part of the spending on the upkeep of the American Armed Forces stationed in that country. Australia, another United States partner in the arms race in that region, spends $7 million on military purposes every day. And a very considerable part of this sum goes to pay for their arms purchases in the United States. And increasingly large quantities of American arms are being sent to South Korea.

Military exercises involving armed forces of the United States and its partners are held more and more often. All that is adding to the build-up of tension in Asia and in Oceania, and at the same time the threat to the security of the countries in that area is also increasing.

SECRETARY BROWN'S JAPAN VISIT A 'CHALLENGE' TO ASIAN PEACE

LD150945Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 11 November, TASS--Japanese-U.S. talks have ended here. Washington was represented by Defense Secretary H. Brown, who arrive in Tokyo after visiting Seoul. He met with National Defense Agency Chief S. Kanemaru and Foreign Minister S. Sonoda and was received by Prime Minister T. Fukuda.

H. Brown emphasized during the talks that the U.S. military presence in Asia and the Far East will be extended. He stated that the United States does not intend to pull out of Korea. The U.S. infantry's place there will be taken by air, missile and tank units. The Japanese press called attention to the fact that at the Tokyo meetings the head of the U.S. military department officially confirmed the U.S. desire to build up its military might in the Pacific basin not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" and urged Japan to strengthen its armed forces, primarily naval and missile potential, and to purchase more U.S.-made war materiel.

The Japanese side in turn assured H. Brown that it is prepared to undertake a further increase in its share of the cost of maintaining U.S. military bases on Japanese territory. An additional 37 billion yen will be allocated annually these purposes.

Questions of deepening the two countries' military cooperation and standardizing arms were also discussed during the talks.

Japan's democratic public sees the results of the talks as a direct challenge to the cause of peace in Asia and the Far East and as another U.S. attempt to involve Japan still more deeply in the Pentagon's strategy.

DPRK ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. JOINT COMMAND IN SEOUL

LD151732Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Press conference at KDPR's embassy"--TASS headling]

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--The formation by the United States in South Korea of the so-called Joint Military Command has the aim to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea and is a new pretext for justifying the presence of American troops there. This was stated today at a press conference by the KDPR Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kim Chae-pong. The formation of such a command was announced in Seoul on November during the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to South Korea.

The ambassador pointed out that Washington needed the farce of formation of the so-called joint military command to build up military preparations in South Korea. In the first half of this year alone the strength of the U.S. ground troops in South Korea increased by 2,600 men, as compared with the previous year. Reinforcements--a tank batallion (50 tanks of the latest design), a Phantom fighter squadron, missile units and other armaments--have been moved there quite recently.

Referring to a statement of the representative of the KDPR's Foreign Ministry, made in Pyongyang on November 9, Kom Chae-pong stressed that the United States formed special "mobile strike units, which "in case of need" will be moved to South Korea. [quotation marks as received] The southern part of the Korean peninsula has been turned into an arsenal, filled with lethal weapons, including the atomic weapons.

All these facts show, the ambassador went on to say, that the United States is not going to withdraw its troops from South Korea, but seeks to still further build up there the military potential, which creates a great danger of war in Korea.

The ambassador said that the Government of the KDPR and the Korean people resolutely denounce the formation of the so-called joint command in South Korea and regard this step as a challenge to the Korean people and other peace-loving peoples of the world, a threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and in Asia as a whole. The United States should immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea, and the South Korean authorities should carry out the policy of peace and unification of the country in place of the police.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 15 November carries the following report: "A press conference was held in the DPRK Embassy in Moscow today. Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, addressing the conference, noted that the creation in Seoul of the so-called Joint Military Command gives rise to serious concern and anxiety among the Korean people, who are justly demanding the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops--first and foremost American--present there."]

JAPAN OBSTRUCTING KOREAN REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE

LD151822Y Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 15, TASS--Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic Chong Chun-ki, in an interview with Japanese ASAHI correspondent, subjected to sharp criticism the policy of the governments of the United States and Japan aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea.

Reunification of the country is the greatest desire of the entire Korean people, but the nation remains divided, said Chong Chun-ki. U.S. imperialism continues its occupation of South Korea trying to turn it into its colony for all times, while the Japanese authorities are direct accomplices in the U.S. manoeuvers. The consistent position of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has been that the country should be reunited independently, peacefully and democratically, without any outside interference.

Chong Chun-ki condemned the refusal of the Japanese Government to issue visas to the delegates of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the second international conference on peaceful reunification of Korea. Thus, the Japanese Government is obstructing the holding of a forum scheduled for the end of November in Tokyo on the initiative of Japanese public organizations, he noted.

The Japanese Government says that this conference runs counter to the national interests of Japan. It is clear, however, why the reunification of Korea and softening of tensions in Korean Peninsula run counter to the interests of Japan, said Chon Chun-ki.

The refusal of the Japanese Government has elicited condemnations in Japan itself. According to newspaper AKAHATA, an urgent meeting of 200 representatives of organizations which proposed the holding of the conference was held in parliament premises. Then the meeting participants staged a protest demonstration before the parliament building, the prime minister's residence and Ministry of Justice demanding the issue of entry visas to all foreign delegates to the conference.

ATTEMPT TO HIJACK PASSENGER PLANE EN ROUTE TO BAKU

LD150955Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] TASS reports that during a recent passenger airliner flight from Krasnodar to Baku, an armed criminal Makhayev made an attempt to commandeer the plane in order to hijack it abroad. The bandit-like attempt was foiled by the flight security men of the Civil Aviation Ministry. The criminal resisted and was killed. Passengers did not suffer.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD150004Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--The conference of religious figures of the Soviet Union opened today with a speech by Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen. The conference is to discuss the results of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Congress, which was held in Prague in the summer of this year. Conferences of religious figures of the Soviet Union of this kind are held, as the patriarch said, with the aim of "discussing important peace-making questions, for whose resolution we are urged by our religious, conscience, patriotic duty and solidarity with world public concerned over the destinies of peace on earth and satisfaction of the vital needs of mankind."

Representatives of the Christian churches, which are not members of the Christian Peace Conference and guests--followers of the Buddhist, Muslim and Judaistic religions were invited to attend the conference. Patriarch Pimen highly evaluated the work done by the Christian Peace Conference over the 20 years of its existence. The prestige of the Christian Peace Conference among the ranks of peace champions is seen from the fact that it has been recognized and registered by the United Nations Organization as a nongovernmental organization. Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich specially touched upon in his report on the tasks of the churches and believers and their responsibility for the cause of peace, proceeding from the "faith teaching fundamentals of each religion, that are evidence of the value of peace among individuals and peoples."

Noted in the debate, which was held after the report, was the necessity of further broadening and deepening the peace-making activity. Speeches were delivered by learned theologians, leaders of church organizations--representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, Baptists and Lutherans, who attended the All-Christian Peace Congress in Prague. The speakers at the conference resolutely condemned the arms race, the development of new means of mass destruction, and particularly, of the most barbarous neutron weapon. Along with Christian leaders support for disarmament--the peace-mankind demand of progress people of the whole world--was expressed by representatives of Judaic, Muslims and Buddhists living in the USSR.

The conference will last three days.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO VARIOUS OFFICIALS IN KREMLIN

LD151346Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented awards of the homeland to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

Patolichev, the foreign trade minister, received the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Hammer and Sickle medal for his great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was awarded the Order of Lenin for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 50th birthday. The Order of Lenin was awarded to Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for his great services to the development and organization of Soviet science and in connection with his 75th birthday. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was presented with the Order of the October Revolution for his great, fruitful work in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet bodies and in connection with his 60th birthday. Awards of the homeland were presented to senior officials in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus: To Mogilevets the Order of the October Revolution for his many years of flawless work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and in connection with his 60th birthday; and to Samoteykin the Order of the Labor Red Banner for his many years of fruitful work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and in connection with his 50th birthday.

Those presented with awards warmly and cordially thanked the Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of their work. They gave the assurance that they would devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to the cause of further serving the Soviet People and building communism in our country.

Those present at the award ceremony cordially congratulated those who had received the awards and wished them new and great successes for the good of the homeland.

ARMENIAN MUNICIPAL SERVICES MINISTER APPOINTED

NC151245Y Yerevan SOVETAKAN HAYASTAN in Armenian 8 Nov 78 p 1 NC

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Rafik Armenakovich Minasyan minister of municipal servides of Armenian SSR. Yerevan 4 November 1978.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

AZERBAIJAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES MADE, NEW MVD MINISTER NAMED

LD151225 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 November 1978 publishes on page 2 an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 2 November appointing D. M. Asanov Azerbaijan minister of rural construction. The same paper publishes on page 4 a report stating that D. M. Asanov has been released from his duties as Azerbaijan minister of the construction and maintenance of highways, and that A.A. Guseynzade has been released from his duties as Azerbaijan minister of rural construction "for health reasons".

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 5 November 1978 publishes on page 3 an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 4 November appointing D.D. Veliyev Azerbaijan minister of internal affairs.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 13 NOV

LD150656 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 13 November reports that the construction of one of the largest elevators in the Non-Chernozem Zone has begun at Nizhne-Maltsevo station in Ryazanskaya Oblast. It has a capacity of nearly 150,000 tons of grain. The radio says builders have pledged to complete construction of the first section of the grain store before the end of the 5-year plan. At 1700 GMT the radio adds that Namanganskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan has begun selling cotton to the state according to its enhanced pledges. More than 440,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered, and two-thirds of the harvest was picked by machines. Harvesting in Uzbekistan is being hindered by snowfall and frequent rain, the radio says, but the farmers still intend to obtain a record harvest. In all, the Central Asian Republics have harvested nearly 8 million tons of cotton, the radio adds.

MOLDAVIAN FARMERS OVERFULFILL GRAIN SALES PLAN

LD151456Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Agricultural workers in the Moldavian SSR have fulfilled the plan for total sales of grain crops to the state and for sales of each individual crop. The plan for procurement of seed corn has been overfulfilled. Some 906,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to procurement stations, including 450,000 tons of corn. The republic has completely provided itself with seeds for next year's harvest. The plan for sales of vegetables, of which over 1 million tons have been delivered to the state, has been fulfilled. Some 887,000 tons of grapes have been procured, which is 111 percent of plan. The plan for deliveries of these products to the country's towns and industrial centers has been overfulfilled. Sales of grain crops and other produce to the state are continuing.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DESCRIBES SOWING, PLOWING PROGRESS

LD160258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gathering-in of the harvest is now being completed on the last few hectares across the country. Machine operators are completing cotton-picking under difficult weather conditions. Sunflower and corn threshing are coming to an end. We were informed at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that winter crops for grain have been sown on 32.7 million hectares and top-dressing is in progress. Fallow has been plowed on (?104) million hectares. This work is continuing in southern areas. The state has been sold 17 million tons of vegetables, which is more than last year. The plan for grape sale is also close to fulfillment. The main work on farms is going on in workshops and in seed stores. Mass overhauling of machinery is now underway. Some 86 percent of seeds for spring sowing have been checked. Much work remains to be carried out in order to bring first and second class seeds to sowing condition in time.

MANY TASKS FACING STOCKMEN AS WINTERING SEASON BEGINS

LD141017Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Farmsteads Enter Upon Winter"]

[Text] Winter's approach is becoming increasingly tangible. [paragraph continues]

The harvesting units have left the fields and the livestock has moved out of the pastures. But there has been no slackening of the strenuous work in the countryside. Farmers and stockmen are waging a persistent struggle to fulfill their socialist pledges and implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

Kievskaya Oblast farmworkers have kept their promise--to cope ahead of schedule with the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state. The workers of Stavropolskiy Kray and Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya and certain other oblasts have secured a good increase in production of livestock products. Over the first 10 months of the year, compared with the same period last year, purchases of meat, eggs and other products have increased on many of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, a substantial proportion of farms did not make full use of summer's potential for raising farmstead productivity. In Georgia, Latvia, Estonia and a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and the RSFSR milk yields and livestock weight gains were even allowed to fall.

Most regions have now finished bringing the livestock indoors for the winter. This was preceded by thorough preparations. More fodder has been procured than last year. The provision of premises for livestock has been improved, the level of farmstead mechanization has risen, and stockmen have more energy available to aid their work. All this creates preconditions for increasing production and raising production efficiency in the winter period.

Most farms in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, for instance, are well prepared for the winter. The premises and equipment of feed-preparation shops have been put into good shape and the heat and chemical treatment of forage has been organized. Pains have also been taken here to staff the teams with experienced cadres. This kind of approach has made it possible to increase the flow of meat and milk from the very outset of the wintering period. Indoor livestock wintering has also been skillfully organized on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Kaliningradskaya, Cherkasskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts, where an active struggle has been mounted to raise the productivity of the livestock herd and obtain maximum output from minimum expenditure of labor and resources.

In the fourth year of the 5-year plan the farms are to increase considerably the production and sale of livestock products. Therefore it is now very important to achieve the required pace of work. However, winter is being greeted far from everywhere in a state of full preparedness. Saratovskaya Oblast farms have at their disposal stocks of feed and capacities for processing it, but, a considerable proportion of the farms here are lagging behind production targets; organizational shortcomings and the poor mobilization of internal reserves are taking their toll. A large number of feed preparation shops are idle since repairs have been delayed. Because transport is not being allocated promptly, fodder has not everywhere been shipped to where the livestock is. The lowering of the farm leaders' and specialists' sense of responsibility for the fate of the livestock during their wintering, and inadequate exactingness on the part of party and soviet organs, are among the reasons for the decreased productivity of many farms in Chuvashia and Kurganskaya, Tyumenskaya, Gomelskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. It is impossible to accept this situation. The experience of front-rankers attests that through the use of intensive work methods it is possible and necessary to obtain each day more produce from each animal than in the previous year.

In many of the country's regions part of the fodder procured has proved to be of reduced quality because of unfavorable weather conditions. This means that greater attention must be devoted to processing this fodder. Meanwhile, certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially in Yaroslavskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts, are tardy in bringing the feed preparation shops into operation. On a considerable proportion of Sumskaya Oblast farms unprocessed forage is being fed to livestock and this is adversely affecting its productivity. Through the joint efforts of the sector's workers, Goskomselkhoz-tekhnika workers, and patron organizations, it is essential to adjust the forage production process everywhere so that fodder is used only in prepared form and the livestock receive fully nutritious rations.

The winter season is making fresh demands on the industrial enterprises that provide farms with equipment, mixed feed, protein-vitamin additives and mineral additives. At the moment the schedule for their dispatch to the countryside is being violated frequently. The Nikolayevselmash, Kovelselmash and a number of enterprises in the microbiological and fish industry are behind in deliveries to the stockmen. The industrial workers have a direct obligation to strengthen work discipline and to mobilize additional reserves for meeting the countryside's requirements more fully. In connection with the increased use of grain as forage, it is important to improve the organization of the service provided by state and interfarm mixed feed plants and to comission new enterprises more rapidly. This requires that the USSR Ministry of Procurement and construction and agricultural organs focus their efforts and material-technical resources on installations that are nearing completion and insure highly productive use of capacities.

Taking into account the difficulties of the winter period, party committees are called upon to step up their organizational and mass-political work at farmsteads, reinforce these with experienced cadres, and mount effective socialist competion among stockmen for the attainment of the highest possible indicators. The system of providing material and moral incentives for their labor must stimulate better utilization of fodder and other material assets and high efficiency in conducting the indoor livestock wintering period. While developing the creative activity of all farmworkers and creating favorable conditions for them to fulfill their pledges, it is necessary to display greater concern about the everyday life of shepherds and herdsmen on distant transhumance pastures so they do not feel alienated from their homes.

A crucial time--the winter labor watch--lies ahead for the stockmen. But may their shock labor on all farms insure the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan and the continued dynamic development of the sector. More milk and meat for the motherland.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY KRAY TIMBER PROCUREMENT--As of today the lumbering establishments of Khabarovskiy Kray have procured and dispatched 8,579,000 cubic meters of commercial timber, or 54,000 cubic meters above the plan. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY FERTILIZER HAULING--A 2-month campaign for hauling organic fertilizer to kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields began in Primorskiy Kray today by a decision of the Primorskiy Kraykom, Krayispolkom and the kray Council of Trade Unions. At least 2 million tons of organic fertilizer will be hauled during the period. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW]

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SALYUT COSMONAUTS

LD151306Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today presented awards to Soviet Pilots-Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. They were awarded Orders of Lenin and Gold Star medals of Heroes of the Soviet Union.

When presenting the awards Leonid Brezhnev said: "The successful accomplishment of the longest space flight in history, the flight of the world-famous Salyut-6-Soyuz complex, is a tremendous victory of Soviet science and technology, of the knowledge, skills, will and heroism of Soviet people.

"Two Soviet persons, two communists--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov--lived and worked in space for 140 days and nights. The 108 minutes of Yuriy Gagarin and the 140 days of Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov... and, mind you, less than twenty years separate these two flights. Frankly speaking, at the dawn of the space era it was difficult even to dream about such a rapid development of cosmonautics.

"To live for a lengthy period of time in space, in such unusual conditions is an exploit. To work in space, more than that, to work as efficiently as Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov, is twice an exploit.

"Their jobs were many and varied. They were metallurgists and astronomers, geophysicists and biologists. They showed that they are excellent specialists in various fields of science, technology and the national economy. Such is the profession of cosmonauts--their work serves the progress of mankind in most diverse fields."

"Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov performed their space flight brilliantly", Leonid Brezhnev went on. "And as it is always in these cases, we remember that the exploit in space is also an exploit of scientists and designers, a triumph of the skill of engineers and workers. Today we expressed gratitude to our hero-cosmonauts and to all those who, while remaining on earth, ensured the reliable and precise rhythm of work on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz complex."

"Our cosmonauts were working far from home, from their country and from earth, but Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries were with them every minute of their flight. Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov, together with their space brothers from the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, carried out an extensive research and experimentation programme. So the growing solidarity of the socialist countries and expanding cooperation were demonstrated in practice again."

Presenting the awards Leonid Brezhnev congratulated the cosmonauts on the title of Hero of the Soviet Union conferred on them, wished them health, happiness and new glorious accomplishments for the benefit of their homeland, in the name of communism.

Accepting the award, Vladimir Kovalenok expressed sincere gratitude for such a high appreciation of his work aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. For Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and myself, he said, there was not and will never be a higher duty than that of carrying out an assignment given us by the party and the homeland.

In memory of this flight Vladimir Kovalenok handed Leonid Brezhnev his portrait on which the cosmonauts left their autographs during their stay aboard the orbital space complex.

Addressing Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov said:

It is a pleasure for me as the flight engineer of the space complex to report to you that during the 140-day flight all the systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz worked without a hitch. This is a convincing confirmation of the high level of development of Soviet space technology and its dependable operation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 15 November adds: "Present at the awards ceremony were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ryabox, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Lieutenant General of Aviation Berogovoy; head of the Gagarin center for cosmonaut training, Major General of Aviation (Klimuk), head of the political department of the training center."]

POSSIBILITY OF PROLONGED STAYS IN SPACE INCREASED

LD152306Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--Doctors are satisfied with the results of their cooperation with Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov who have spent 140 days in flight in the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, said Academician Oleg Gazenko, director of the medical and biological problems institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The scientist stressed that the cosmonauts had performed a series of planned labour-intensive experiments. The good condition of the team both in flight and upon return to earth testifies to a sufficient effectiveness of the methods and prevention means utilized in conditions of weightlessness, the academician said. The 140 days-long flight, Oleg Gazenko continued, is one of great interest for physiologists since the results of the planned research efforts promised to provide answers to a number of important problems concerning the possibility of manned flights in space lasting many months.

Academician Gazenko pointed out, among others, that of special interest for specialists are also the data on the condition of the blood-carrying as well as nervous systems.

No irreversible changes occur in man's organism during 140 days of living in weightlessness, Oleg Gazenko stressed. Consequently, a man, without exposing himself to dangers, can perform a space flight lasting several months. These data, the academician said, enrich our knowledge of the possibility for a protracted stay of humans in space which is of vital importance for preparing future space flights.

EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGIZIA REACHES FORCE 9 ON 12-POINT SCALE

LD160805Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Underground shocks were felt on the territory of Central Asia at 2249 hours Moscow time 1 November. Scientists estimate the earthquake's force at its epicenter--in the Alayskaya Valley--at approximately 8-9 on the 12-point scale. The earthquake was recorded as force 5 in Tashkent, force 5-6 in Osh and Andizhan, force 4 in Dushanbe and Samarkand, force 3 in Navoi, and force 2-3 in Frunze and Alma-Ata. According to reports received, there is no significant destruction or human casualties.

"Tectonic processes occurring in the south Tien Shan seismic zone, the most active in Central Asia, have once again made themselves felt," reported V.I. Ulomov, chief of the Tashkent central seismic station. "Major earthquakes such as the 1902 Kashgar, 1907 Karatag, 1949 Khait and 1976 Gazli earthquakes were connected with manifestations of these processes. Thus, this seismic zone embraces a vast territory. Soviet scientists devote great attention to studying it. As a result of research, maps of seismic zoning have been drawn up, and tasks connected with earthquake-resistant construction have been resolved.

State, Party Send 'Sympathy'

LD160807Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the working people of Alayskiy, Sovetskiy and Uzgenskiy rayons of the Kirgiz SSR's Oshkaya Oblast affected by the earthquakes:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express profound sympathy for the working people and all inhabitants of the Kirgiz SSR's Oshskaya Oblast rayons who have suffered as a result of the earthquakes that occurred 1, 2, 3 and 8 November 1978 and which, although they claimed no human victims, resulted in considerable destruction of homes, production buildings and cultural and domestic installations. The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the republic's local party and Soviet organs are taking measures to liquidate the aftermath of the natural calamities and to assist citizens affected by the earthquakes.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

ACADEMICIAN HINTS AT PROBLEMS IN TU-144 DEVELOPMENT

LD151621 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 November 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word interview by correspondent Z. Vasiltsova with Academician G.P. Svischev, chief of the Central Aerohydrodynamics Institute, pegged to the 90th anniversary of the birth of aircraft designer A.N. Tupolev under the heading "Born in Flight." The interview begins with a description by Svishchev of the designer's career and achievement and concludes:

"[Question] Did Tupolev succeed in realizing all his ideas in his lifetime?

"[Answer] Of course not. Tupolev's creative legacy is enormous and the experimental design bureau he created is continuing and developing a great deal from the designs of its general designers. For instance, he did not have time to fully implement one of his outstanding ideas: a supersonic passenger aircraft. The cycle of its creation and development proved far longer than initially supposed when only the plans were being drawn up. I have in mind the TU-144. Many interesting ideas and technical solutions, already being used successfully in military aviation, cannot be transferred mechanically to passenger aircraft, because there are different requirements here and profound economic calculations are needed. In military aviation technical indicators are of paramount importance. Factors of economy, reliability, comfort and regularity of communications prevail in civil aviation. Throughout Tupolev's life and with his participation aviation achieved remarkable peaks in its development, including the unusual progress in flight speed, range and comfort that aviation provides for passengers. The development of aviation science and technology undoubtedly prepared and to a large extent served as the basis, the launch pad, from which missile and space technology was developed."